Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH 1827. No. 1956.

DEPUTY COMMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbo, 27th October 1827.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons desirous of Contracting to supply the Commissariat Department with.

1000 Reams of China Foolscap Paper,

1. That the Paper must be of the best quality.

2. That it is to be delivered into the Commissariat Store at this Station (free of all Charges to Government) within two Months from the date of the approval of the Tender.

These Tenders (which must express the prices in words at length, being addressed to the Deputy Commissary General and marked "Tender for China Paper") will be received until twelve o'clock on the 8th December next—when they will be opened in presence of the [illegible] Commanding His Majesty's For[illegible] lowest offer, if approved

J. FRASER,
Dep. Commy. Gen

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE MERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company; defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
3d October 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY the 28th Instant,

A QUANTITY of Silver Plate, consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Forks, Fish Slice, Tea Pots, Butter Coolers, &ca. Plated ware, such as Curry Dishes, Egg Frames, and other articles, Glass, and Crockery ware Several articles of Furniture, Chintzes of various patterns, Long Cloth, Rich imitation Shawls, and other Piece Goods—a few damaged Hams, Salt Fish, boxes of Red Herrings, several cases of Bloom Raisins, Soda Water, a Large collection of Books, several dozens of Wine, Beer, &c.

AND AT NOON

They will put up for Sale three Capital Carriage Horses.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL DISPOSE OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY.
FOUR STRONG IRON TREASURE CHESTS,
JUST IMPORTED.
Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

AT NOON
To-morrow the 29th Instant,
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
A
FASHIONABLE Dennett and harness; the above is but recently imported, been but a short time driven, and deserves the notice of any Gentleman requiring a stylish vehicle.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN English Built Dennett with very superior Harness by Peat, very little used .....Price Rs. 1350
An English built Landau,....2000.
Ditto ditto.....750
A Buggy with spare pole to run as a Curricle with two sets of Harness 650
With a variety of other Buggies and Carriages.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A
FINE full toned Square Piano Forte by Dale.....Price Rs. 650
A Square Piano Forte by MOTT Price..... do. 750

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

THE ORIENTAL HERALD for March and June has been received by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. and is for Sale at their rooms.--- Price 5 Rs. the Copy, on Commission.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
Have received the following new and interesting works for Sale on Commission Highways and Bye ways, (third series)..... 3 vols. 35 Rs.
Rueben Apsley, by the author of Brambletye House ..... 3 vols. 35 Do.
Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton..... 3 vols. 35 Do.
Sir Jonah Barrington's personal sketches... 2 vols. 30 Do.
Military Equitation and Elements of Field movements..... 1 vol.
The articles of War published in 1826.... 1 "
Dalbiac's Catechism for young Cavalry officers 1 "
Carbine and Pistol Exercise..... 1 "
Cavalry Sword Exercise ..... 1 "
General Regulations for the Army 1822.. 1 "

AND ALSO

A Choice selection of valuable Medical Works.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A
COMPLETE Turkish Dress including Pipes, Shawls &c. &c. quite new, and very handsome, Price Rs. 400.

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

FOR SALE

AT
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co's.
WELL dressed Hides for Buggy Hoods .. .. 5 Rs. each
Ditto Do. Sheep Skins. . . 2.....

Nesbit Lane, 28th November 1827.

Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE received For Sale a few Copies of the following New Work, "Draught of Immortality" and other Poems.

BY
HENRY MEREDITH PARKER Esq.
of the Bengal Civil Service,
PRICE Rs. 8.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow 29th the Instant,
AN excellent Square Pianoforte by Butcher, belonging to a family leaving India.
The Effects of an officer deceased,
AND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PIECE GOODS.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 29th Instant,
A VALUABLE
COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
OF WHICH CATALOGUES ARE PUBLISHED.
Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 29th Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AN ELEGANT
AND NEARLY NEW
English Built
PHAETON,
WITH A PAIR OF CAPITAL
ARAB HORSES
AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 29th Instant,
IN ADDITION
TO THE
BOOKS,
IN THE CATALOGUE.
EDINBURGH REVIEW 37 Vols, Quarterly Review 27 vols. Annual Register 67 vols. Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, Johnson's Journey through Persia to England, Tales of a Traveller, Tennant's Tour on the Continent, Las-Case's life of Napoleon, Suffolk Correspondence, Account of the Abipones, Public Characters 10 vols. Naval Gazetteer, Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine 4 vols. Lourger's Common place Book 3 vols. Elements of Art, Clis on Taste, Mirror of Literature, Science &c. 7 vols. Elegant Extracts in Prose, Poetry and Epistles in Miniature 18 vols.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 29th Instant,
At one o'Clock
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT
GREEN
BAROUCHETTE,
A PAIR OF CAPITAL CHESNUT
ARAB HORSES,
AND TWO SETS OF
HARNESS
ALSO
AN EXCELLENT
BENGAL BUILT
BUGGY AND HARNESS.
THE above are the Property of a Gentleman reducing his Establishment.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINA JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

FILLAGREE Gold Armlets, per Pair..... Rs.	160
Elegant Vinagrette Lockets, each.....	50
Neatly Worked Gold Earrings, per Pair.....	22 to 51
Richly Worked Rings, each	8 to 20
Puzzle Ditto.....	9 to 14
Gold Breast Pins.....	3¼ to 14

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT ROOMY
ENGLISH BUILT
Landaulette
WITH SPARE WHEELS
AND HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 1500.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT
STANHOPE,
AND HARNESS,
Built by Dykes of Calcutta, and only a short time driven,
PRICE Rs. 1,100.

Meadows Street, 28th November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow Thursday the 29th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE OF
W. C. Bruce Esq.
Household Furniture,
CONSISTING of the following Articles, viz. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Large and Small Bedsteads, a set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Sofa, Card, and Working Tables, Wardrobes, a square Pianoforte, Lamps, Double Branched Wall Shades, Chandeleirs, Argaund Lamps, large and small Dressing Glasses, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Blue China Sugar Jars, Persian Carpets, Punka, Matts, and other articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Will be put up an Europe Built Barouchette with three Carriage Horses and Harness and a Chariot, painted green, with a set of Harness.

The above will be on view two days before the Sale.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY
OF
Lieut. Colonel Edward H. Bellasis
AT HIS RESIDENCE,
CHINCH POGLY BUNGALOW,
CONSISTING of Plate, and Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Pier Glasses, Knives and forks, Some Chests of old Madeira and other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
WILL BE PUT UP
AN EXCELLENT
BENGAL BUILT
SHIGRAMPOE.
WITH A PAIR OF GREY
HORSES & HARNESS.

The above property will be sold on Saturday the 1st of December instead of Monday the 26th Instant, as formerly advertised and the same may be Viewed on Thursday and Friday, the two days preceding the Sale.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

Advertisement.

THE MATERIALS of the Skreen lately Erected for the Illumination before Mr. NEWNHAM'S Compound on the Esplanade will be disposed of by Public Sale [illegible] the 30th Instant at 11 o'Clock.

R. POUGET.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL,
ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF
BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of parties indebted to the above late firm whose account are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them both by the late Mr. BAXTER, and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrassments of the Estate, and the circumstance represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceedings at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withhold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged, or in a train of payment, before the 31st December next, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

Fresh,

MACKAREL AND SALMON.

JUST Imported per Brig Reaper J. CHAPMAN Commander, from America, in small Kegs, which will be had for moderate Price at CURSETJEE BURJORJEE'S Rooms No. 13 Hummum Street Opposite to the Persian Secretary's Office.

ALSO

C. BURJORJEE

Has lately received for Sale, Harp, Guitar and Violin Strings; Spanish Guitars; and Glass-ware by Nash, consisting of close Bottomed Globe Lamps of sizes; single and double branch Table and Wall Shades, both, cut and plain; Chamber Candle Sticks with Shades; Table Glass; &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

Messrs. Sprague & Co.

HAVE this day landed from the Almeida, a batch of excellent SODA WATER, with a few dozens of MAGNESIA SEIDLITZ and CHELTENHAM WATERS, made by Messrs FRITH GORDON AND CO. Calcutta the whole in excellent order, and which they beg to recommend to the notice of consumers on this side of India.

S. and Co. have also received from England a general supply of articles in their line, including Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

N. B. Percussion Caps of Sizes.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

TICKETS in the First CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at RUPEES 120 each.

Bombay. 24th November 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE'S STATUE and SERVICE of PLATE are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to the Treasurers MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co.

THOS. BUCHANNAN.
Chairman.

Bombay 19th November. 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL IN THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS

Capt. Peter Weldredge

(Of the Honorable Company Service)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose Office Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

28th November, 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HAWKES, deceased, late a Lieut. in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN SKELTON, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay, Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER BALMANO, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay, Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of LUKE RODDOM HOME, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay, Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE CLARKE, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN McINTYRE, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of J. G. THOMPSON, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested, therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

Advertisemene.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY DOLPHIN, deceased, late a Cadet in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bomby, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT ARMSTRONG, deceased, late a Cadet in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM ANTHONY JONES, late of Surat, Esquire, deceased in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH CAFE, deceased, late a Quarter Master Serjeant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Court all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23d day of November 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 28th November 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH NOVEMBER 1827.

No. 382 of 1827.—Captain I. H. Dunsterville, of the 12th Regiment N. I. and Paymaster at the Presidency, is appointed Agent for Clothing the Army from the date of the departure of Major D. H. Bellasis for Europe.

Bombay Castly, 14th November 1827,

No. 383 of 1827.—The undermentioned temporary appointments are confirmed at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. D. Keith, of the 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as Staff Officer to a field Detachment proceding from Poona under Major Hunt, on the departure of Captain Willoughby to join the Head Quarters of the Doaab Force.

Lieutenant G. Birdwood to act as adjutant to the 3d Regiment N. I. until the arrival of Lieutenant Hallett, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant and Adjutant King to the presidency on sick certificate

Ensign T. Jackson, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 2d Extra Battalion, from the 30th ultimo, until the arrival of the officer appointed to the situation.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1827.

No. 384 of 1827.—Surgeon J. G. Moyle, is appointed Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, vice Wallace proceeded to Europe on furlough.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Surgeon Moyle to succeed Surgeon Wallace as Civil Surgeon at the Presidency, and Surgeon C. Kane to the Medical charge of the European General Hospital at the Presidency in the room of Surgeon Moyle.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1827.

No. 385 of 1827.—The unexpired portion of the furlough granted on the 22d of August 1826, and extended on the 22d of March last. to Lieutenant B. H. Crocket, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. is cancelled from the 4th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1827.

No. 386 of 1827.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Commissions assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows.

Medical Establisment.

1 Alexander Bertram,—Date of rank 30th March 1827.
2 Joseph Bowstead, Do. 3d April Do.
3 Henry John Campbell, Do 19th May Do.

No. 387 of 1827.—The following promotions are made.

1st European Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Hagart to be Captain and Ensign B. Mitchell to be Lieutenant in succession to Watts deceased.—Date of rank 6th Nov. 1827.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry

Cornet T. B. Hamilton to be Lieutenant vice Wilks deceased.—Date of rank 8th Nov. 1827.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1827.

No. 388 of 1827.—Lieutenant W. Long of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to sea for six months for the recovery of his health.

No. 389 of 1827.—The rank of the undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery and Infantry having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments and dates of Commissions assigned to them as follows.

ARTILLERY.

	Rank as 2d Lieut.	1st. Lieut.	To what Regt appointed
Charles Henry Boye....	22d Apr. 1827.	23d Apr. 1827.	Rt. of Art.

INFANTRY.

Ensign

1	Charles Alphonso Echalaz,	30 Mar. 1827	10	Rt N. I
2	Charles Isaac Curtis....	ditto.	18	ditto.
3	Thomas Edmunds.....	ditto.	3	ditto.
4	John Jessop.....	ditto.	12	do.
5	Allan Campbell Donaldson,	ditto.	2	E. Regt.
6	Philip Charles Newton Amiel,	ditto.	1	Gr. Rt. N. I.
7	Thos. Ruddiman Stewart,	3 Apr. 1827	10	do.
8	John Sinclair.....	ditto.	23	do.
9	William Topham.....	7 ditto.	7	do.
10	Frederick Westbrook...	22 ditto.	18	do.
11	Alexander Malet Haselwood	ditto.	3	do.
12	Edward Green.....	ditto.	21	do.
13	John Ramsay.....	ditto.	1	E. Regt.
14	Henry Spencer Hutchisson,	ditto.	5	Rt. N. I.
15	Richard Newman Meade	19 May 1827	12	Regt.
16	Edward Rose Elwal...	ditto.	2	Gr. Rt N. I.
17	Henry Cotgrave.....	ditto.	15	Regt. N. I.
18	Geo. Frederick Sympson..	ditto.	2	E. Rt.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1827.

No. 390 of 1827.—Surgeon J. McMorris, of the 15th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 391 of 1827.—Mr. Charles Samuel Hodges is admitted on this Establishment as a Cadet for the Infantry in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors from the 7th instant, the date of his arrival in the ship Malvina, and promoted to Ensign, leaving his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1827.

No. 392 of 1827.—The following appointments are made in the Corps of Engineers in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Col. Drummond for Europe.

Captain L. J. Frederick to be Inspecting Engineer Surat Division of the Army.

Captain R. Pouget to be Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1827.

No. 393 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to relieve the Commissary General of the details at the presidency office and to place him precisely on the same footing with the Assistant Commissary General at the presidency as he stands with those at the other stations of the Army, is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 1st proximo.

The first Assistant attached to the Surat Division to be transferred to the Presidency Division.

The second Assistant attached to the Cutch subsidiary Force to be transferred to the Surat Division of the Army including the Northern Districts of Guzerat, comprising the stations of Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad.

The Third Assistant at Rajcote to be attached to the Cutch Subsidiary Force.

The duties at Rajcote in Kattiwar, which station belongs to the Baroda Subsidiary Force, to be added to the duties of the 2d Assistant attached to that Force.

The Commissary General will lose no time in carrying the above arrangement into effect, reporting to the Military Board when completed

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1827.

No. 394 of 1827.—The leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs granted to Major D. H. Bellacis of the 3d Regiment N. I. by General Order of the 1st Instant (No. 364) is cancelled, and that officer is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1827.

No. 395 of 1827.—The rank of the undermentioned Cavalry Cadets having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors they are permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies, and dates of Commissions assigned to them as follow.

Cavalry.	Rank as cornet.	To what Regiment appointed.
1 William Jessor Tudor	30th Aug. 1827	1st Regt. Lt. Cy.
2 William Butler Cra-		

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

mer Roberts....8th Nov. 1827 2d do.
No. 396 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon C Downey is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWHAM,
Chief Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

You have given me a hint to finish my observations in the letter; *that* I find impossible, and besides disinclined to do. I feel satisfaction in keeping up public attention against that unmanly character Vindex. Public justice requires that he should be effectually exposed, and his deliberate falsehoods made apparent, that he may carry with him, into that obscurity and degradation which is the lot of all base characters, the general execration of honest and independent men, who I trust and feel assured constitute the majority of this Island, notwithstanding what has often been alleged to the contrary. In answering Vindex, I am necessarily obliged to introduce Mr. Erskine—I wish it were possible to avoid this; as by the last accounts, I am now informed, he was unwell in Edinburgh, and I consequently feel for a sick and helpless man—Vindex has alone to answer for this. I believe him as destitute of kindly feeling, as he is of the principles of a Gentleman.—I can now see what makes him the blind and furious advocate he has shewn himself. The character of Mr. Erskine is, with him, a secondary consideration,—it might be exposed to the pelting of the hail and the fury of the storm, and be left unsheltered by him. But the character of the Erskinite faction is at stake! there lies the secret! They have [illegible] a few of their acquaintances [illegible] Mr. Erskine was an innocent [illegible] just. The delusion [illegible] arts and falsities exploded, [illegible] odium, which has been long accumulating, falls upon themselves. They would stir Hell and Earth rather than be exposed to the contempt and detestation which awaits them. Their doom is at hand, yet e're I remove the curtain entirely, I will say a few pretty things to Vindex. I am told his under lip has hung considerably below the usual mark since last Wednesday. I do not know what is the reason of this strange appearance—I have done nothing seriously to offend him.—If his passion be assuaged, his system cooled, and his pulse regular, he may perhaps on the first returning impulse of virtue and honor which may animate his bosom, apologize to society for the violation of its laws, in the unbecoming appellation which he applied to Mr. Buckingham.—In such an event, I should feel no objection to restore Vindex, within the pale of those laws, from which he has been driven by the common consent of all honorable and independent men.—This is a question for his own consideration—it may be adviseable to assemble his privy council for their opinion, and determine accordingly—Under the impression he may yet very honorably cast off the character of the outlaw, I do not at present feel disposed to press him hard but shall answer him with studied moderation. I now continue my observations upon his letter in the Courier of the 1st Sept. last—the following quotation "deserves notice—"it is notorious that Mr. "Erskine was deprived of the situations "which he held in the Recorder's Court "*without trial* and without any *public* inves- "tigation whatever."—Now I appeal to every sensible and candid person, and I might appeal with confidence even to some of Mr. Erskine's well wishers at this moment, whether there are not in this sentence two unjust and libellous insinuations against the Court. The first is, by endeavouring to make it appear that the Court had acted illegally in depriving that officer of his situations without a Trial; and the second that there was some illegal and secret investigation adopted in the affair.—With respect to the first of these libels, it seems scarcely necessary to explain to the public, that the Court, having the exclusive patronage within itself of all the offices belonging to it, it possessed the full power of dismissing every officer, and filling up the vacancy at pleasure, with, or without a Trial, and with or without misbehaviour.—It is the patronage which is given to the Court, and was then vested in the Recorder, in the like manner that the Commander in Chief may choose his own Staff;—whoever heard that the Adjutant General must first be tried before he could be relieved?—But in the case of Mr. Erskine, where so much admitted criminality appears in his defence by Vindex,* there was no alternative but dismissal, as the most lenient proceeding.

Has not Vindex in this been guilty of a wanton and wicked attempt to bring his Majesty's Court of Justice into hatred amongst the unthinking and ignorant portion of society?

With respect to the alleged insinuations of illegality—that the investigation was secret and *not public*, I mentioned in my last that Vindex had been writing without knowledge of the law, or even the constitution of this Court.—But Vindex, like all men who are addicted to habitual untruths, forgot in Sept. 1827 what he had himself published in 1823 in the pamphlet in question.—It appears by it that at the examinations of Mr. Erskine the following Judges were present, besides Alexander Ferrier Esq. Registrar who took down and wrote the answers.

The Hon'ble Sir Ed. West, Knt, Recorder,
John Leckie Esq Mayor,
William Ashburner Esq. Alderman.

Where is the secrecy of such an examination? what matters then transpired that are witheld from the public? How is at that Vindex has it now in his power to pervert every fact connected with these proceedings, into the basest purposes.

Vindex accuses Mr. Buckingham of want of public spirit in not devoting his pages to defend Mr. Erskine who had been deprived "without trial" (still ringing the changes on these words) of situations to a large annual amount; and yet not a page, not even a paragraph in his Herald could be spared for any remarks on a case which *prima facie* afforded much juster grounds for *animadversion* than his own case or those of Arnot, Edwards, and Burnett—Now this is a passage of the most wanton malignity; it does not require a commentary from me,—it speaks for itself—and yet this writer in one, and the same breath libels the Court, and yet gives Mr. Buckingham the lie when charged by him with having published libellous insinuations against the Court. Is this the talent which is to vindicate Mr. Erskine?—Is this the honor which is to impress the public with his innocence, or with pity or compassion for his fate?—But I will ask this chivalrous and public spirited character, how he himself remained silent on a case where a gentleman was tried, and acquitted in the Recorder's Court, and yet after a verdict of not guilty, was recommended by a certain high personage lately departed from the Island to be dismissed by the Court of Directors, and who was dismissed accordingly. Has Vindex forgotten the case of Mr. Hockley, a Civil Servant, who after a trial of twelve days, upon the merits, by a special Jury of Merchants and Civil Servants was pronounced to be not guilty, but who was subsequently dismissed the Service, without examination public or private, upon the recommendation of the high personage alluded to—After that high personage took the chance of a verdict of guilty or not guilty, this gentleman is further prosecuted by dismissal. I will not be so indelicate as to draw a comparison between the proceedings of the high functionaries in each of the cases under consideration, but I will take the liberty of enquiring where was the high spirit of Vindex on that occasion?—had he nothing to say against any particular individual for pursuing such a course of apparent hardship and injustice—or did he find it more to his interest to remain silent?—The case must be well known to Vindex—Could he find no passage in Blackstone (which he quotes so readily, and with so much wisdom against the Recorder's Court) applicable to the case of Mr. Hockley?—Both cases were money transactions, and their moral character was the same?—Vindex! is it come to this? are you at last discovered to be a time serving lurking contemptible slave, at all times ready to deal in any dirty work, to prostitute yourself to any party purpose, to libel, basely libel one public functionary, whenever you foolishly conceive it may be pleasing to another, or will gratify a low grovelling faction of weavers.

Every merchant and private person, every gentleman in the Military, Civil and Marine Services is interested in the principle of this discussion—it may be the fate of any of us to have a libellous pamphlet written, and circulated surreptitiously by such fellows as Vindex, on account of the honest, upright and conscientious discharge of our duties—The dismissal of Mr. Erskine was a part of that duty—It was approved of by the whole of the population of the Island, save a few of his Scotch associates which it galled to the heart, and by way of revenge (which they were encouraged to seek by one of the gang who had a deeper game at stake) a blockhead undertook with their privity and knowledge to publish a pamphlet, which while it purposely libelled the Court, established (as if by the especial care of Providence) the guilt of the person it was intended to vindicate, and the vindication of the Judges it was intended to vilify and traduce. This little despicable faction, of which a smooth, sly sleeky fat personage is the president, only discovered this strange error in their Longitude by the sentiments of those to whom the pamphlet had been sent—and, what was the consequence? why almost every pamphlet was laid hold of by the faction by foul or by fair means,—One or two copies only remain with certain individuals, who took care they should not be purloined either by the faction, or certain emissaries whom it is believed they employed for that purpose.

I have now finished my observations upon the letter of Vindex of the 1st Sept. last, except that I find in it, the notable compound from Apothecary's Hall, viz. "res- "pect, esteem, regret, gratitude and admi- "ration," which the orderly boys of the Regiments have adapted to a tune, and are whistling like "Isabel" through the streets. I will now take the liberty of asking him a serious Question—After the insertion of that letter in the Courier did he, or did he not write to the John Bull a private letter stating that the Government had prohibited the further discussion of the subject in the Bombay Papers—The Bull has stated that he received such a letter from Vindex—now if such a letter was written, it is without doubt, as the Bengal Hurkaru proclaimed by anticipation, one of the foulest libels against the character of that upright and excellent man Mr. Elphinstone which the imagination can divine—You have informed the world however that so far from any prohibition having been put on the discussion of this subject, that replies were expressly desired to be inserted, but the Editors were cautioned against any unnecessary prolongation of a question, so disagreeable and delicate—Such conduct, as alleged, had it been true, required no comment; the Bull admits the fact, and the Hurkaru very properly, cries aloud "impossible, it cannot be so!"

Explain this Mr. Vindex according to your notions of the character of a gentleman—The shortest way to get out of this imposition is for you to say that the Editor of the Bull is a "*lying*" old parson, I never wrote any such letter.

I will make a finish and settle the hash in your next if possible.

GIOVANNI.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I have just returned to Bombay from a visit to the two sister Presidencies, and to my great regret just a day or two too late to take a parting look at our late Governor.

From the general sentiments I had always heard expressed, I was somewhat astonished to find that our Island contained an individual who could have written such a letter as that published under the signature of Giovanni, in your last Wednesday's Paper.

During my stay at Calcutta and Madras, whenever I heard Mr, Elphinstone's name mentioned, it was always accompanied by the remark, of how, surprizing it was he could conciliate all parties and give offence to none; This was in general considered so remarkable in a Person filling so high a situation, that it was invariably mentioned beyond any of his other great qualifications; You may therefore Judge of my surprize on my arrival here to find, that our own Island contains some person or other who is evidently filled with either Envy, Hatred, Malice, or all uncharitableness, against the beloved and respected Individual who has so lately left us.

The ostensible motive for the Letter, viz. The Literature of the Island &c. &c. &c. is too ridiculous, it would not impose on a a Schoolboy! and is consequently unworthy of notice.—When men are acting under the impulse of warm and grateful feelings, they do not think of the rounded periods and Attic Wit which Giovanni attempts, (tho in my opinion 'tis a complete failure) in his Letters.

The covert and artful manner in which the attack is conducted would do credit to an Attorney.—To attack Mr. Elphinstone's claim to popularity openly, would never do; as it would only be laughed at.—Therefore as neither the cause itself, or the *cause that caused it* is at all assailable- it is, let us try, if we cannot send an oblique envenomed arrow through the medium of the address.—This conduct reminds us involuntarily, of some narrow minded man of the Law, who when he gets hold of of a dirty cause, which is by no fair means defensible, searches and scrutinizes with all the art in his power to find a flaw in the Indictment.

Giovanni says, he perused the address with feelings of bitter mortification.—Who can doubt him?—Let us imagine him in his closet, under the influence of any or all of the above mentioned agreeable feelings perusing the Public Prints of the day, in which are Loyal addresss from the Principal European and Native Inhabitants. From the Clergy—in fact from all classes.—Let us suppose this address to be conveying sentiments of respect and admiration, of a man whose great qualities he envies, and whose popularity he detests.—Let us fancy him perusing column after column, where every line is to him as Gall and Wormwood, and then pause to envy him his feelings.—Well might such a man feel bitter and deserved mortification.

Who Giovanni is I neither know nor care; Be his situation high or low, I feel certain he will never be the object of such an address as the one he attempts to contemn.—There is a long Letter in the Paper, under the same signature, in which I can trace neither sense meaning or design. This may be attributable probably to my dulness as I suppose it is intended for wit—there is in it some nonsense or other, about some Person with one or two Epaulettes having shewn a white Feather, I am unacquainted with the colour of Giovanni's hat—I suspect 'tis rather of a somber hue.

But enough of Giovanni and his Letter—I am quite confident, that the 200 highly respectable Gentlemen who signed the address [together with the Community in General] will feel a contempt for him and his Letter, equal [if possible] to their veneration of the high personage for whom the address was intended.

With reference to your own remark in your Editorial column, where you notice the above mentioned Letter, I shall content myself with stating that in my opinion it is unworthy the Editor of the Gazette.

I, Mr. Editor, have subscribed to the Gazette whilst under the Editorship of more than one of your predecessors. I beg leave to congratulate you sincerely on the evident improvement in it since it has been under your guidance, and I shall only add that I feel sorrow mingled with my surprize, that such a letter as Giovanni's should have found a place in your Columns.

I am,
Mr. Editor,
Your Obdt. Servant
A SUBCRIBER TO THE GAZETTE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel much indebted for the report of the proceedings of the society for the propogation of the Gospel in respect to the late Bishop Heber &c. It came too late for this number, but shall appear in a conspicuous place in our next.

It is under feelings of a very painful kind we announce to Sidk that his able letter has been mislaid and we have searched in vain for it. We trust he will not feel offended, and will yet favour us with the further communications he so kindly promised. The subject is one in which we feel much interest, and is equally interesting to all humane and upright men, even in this remote quarter of the globe.

Giovanni is informed, that unless he finishes the subject upon which he is now occupied bynext week, he will find our columns shut against him.

We are asked by "a Soldier," "why, since "the Courier is not the Government paper "do not you print the Bombay General "Orders for the part of the week intervening "between the publication of that paper and "your own"?—The only answer we can give, is, that we do not get them!

The hold which the Courier once had upon the Government has, we are aware, been long loosened; and when we are enabled to gratify our military readers in this particular, we shall say the Courier is not *the Government paper.*

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99¼ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133½ Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1827.

Wednesday 4 A. M.—about midnight heavy squalls were experienced which have since increased in frequency and violence and are accompanied with hard rain—The wind seems to have settled in the S. E. with every indication of an approaching gale; the Barometer having fallen three tenths within the last three hours.

The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice, the Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, embarked yesterday for England on board the Ship Bolton, Captain Clarkson, under the usual salute. Sir Ralph's period of Service having expired entitles him to a pension of a £ 1,000 per annum; His Lordship has come to the prudent determination of quitting the country

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* I assume the fact, that Vindex is the writer of the case for the *Friends* of Mr. Erskine, for the reasons stated in my last, but I am aware such reasoning is sometimes delusive. I give therefore the arguments as they occur in Vindex's letter, in preference to quoting them from the pamphlet, though they appear in it, in more systematic order. The public will be better satisfied with this course, as they have access to the letters, while the pamphlet is jealously kept from their view—When I am obliged for the sake of the argument, to identify Vindex as the author of the pamphlet I do so under the security that it must be the case, or Vindex a gross plagiarist for the same sort of false and distorted reasoning, the same unmeaning expressions, and even the same paragraphs appear in both; the last note to his letter in the Gazette, is for instance nearly verbatim from the pamphlet.

of ennui for that of health and comfort—His Lordship's stay on the Island has been too short to admit of much knowledge of his character, but as far as an anxiety to do justice to the suitors of the Court, and to avoid technical and unmeaning forms when opposed to their rights, Sir Ralph is entitled to the most unqualified praise—Indeed in a remote colony like this, where professional men are rare, and their talents vary so much, as few of the useless forms and technicalities of the Courts of England ought to be followed as possible. That able Judge Sir Wm. Evans at one time seriously considered the propriety of altering the nature of the pleadings, altogether, by substituting petitions which were to contain a concise statement of the grievance or complaint—this was the course adopted by Sir Ralph at Penang, the benefits of which were most extensively felt by the population of that Island.

Mr Goodwin, Member of Council, gave Sir Ralph a most splendid farewell dinner, where many of his personal friends assembled. His Lordship's health was drank with warm affection and cordiality.

We have received A's private letter, but until he reveals himself cannot give credence to the isolated fact he now confines himself to—vizt. that the discount was 5 per Cent, which after all really amounts to nothing more than that his servant could not get the ordinary price for a thing that meets as ready sale in the Bazaar as fine Cabbages.—He might as well say that his Babarjee paid five Rupees for half a rupees worth of potatoes. But it appears that he did not sell his Bills. He only offered them for sale. When he determined on fixing the rate of discount at Rs. 5 per 100, it was necessary for A to say that he did *not sell* the Bills at that rate, for such an assertion would have been open to detection. On the whole, A has only confirmed us in the belief, that he is a determined enemy to the investment of money in Govt. Securities. If he is not, let him declare himself—his reasons for withholding his name are inconclusive. If he is a Company's Servant, as he alleges, we spoke to a shadow of our own creation, and our remarks are totally inapplicable.—No reasonable being feels annoyed when abused in the character of an anonymous writer. Reproachful words only convey a sting to the minds of those addressed in *propria persona*—They lose their poison when addessed to an unknown shadow, which can neither be grasped by the writer nor the world.

There are certain observations in the last Courier which we imagined in common with our circle of acquaintance conveyed both sneer and insinuation against ourselves, and the "*request*", that Vindex in particular, should send his letter to the Gazette took not only an open, but we had reason to suppose an indirect liberty with us, which was both unnecessary and imprudent on the part of the new Editor of that Journal. Yet we could scarcely bring ourselves to believe that he, who is also the Editor of the Iris, could really mean to attack *us*, and we were thus induced to address him privately on the subject, the result of which was, that he politely assured us nothing of the kind was *intended* in any part of Saturday's Courier. This being the case, we shall not of course notice his remarks, and the public will do us the justice to believe that our silence does not proceed from inability to reply to any observations that might be supposed to reflect upon us.

We confess we are not so lynx eyed as our Correspondent "a Subscriber," for it puzzles us to discover any sneer against our departed Governor, in the letter under the signature of Giovanni that appeared in our last. Had there been any, it should certainly not have been countenanced by us; for we respect that illustrious character as highly as any man in the settlement. But "a Subscriber" seems to know much more of Giovanni than we do; and perhaps his all piercing eye has descried some latent motive not discernible by ordinary mortals! However Giovanni is well able to speak for himself and will no doubt soon silence this new opponent. In the meanwhile we have to inform the Don that the public *do* expect a critique from him upon the address—some for the love of mischief—others because they still believe it to be faultless!!! To remove any notion that we intend to encourage *another* attack upon our late Governor, it may be as well to state, that the allusion in the present letter of Giovanni to the case of Mr. Hockley does not appear to us to reflect upon Mr. Elphinstone's conduct in that business. Giovanni it will be seen, proves by it, the absurdity of the argument adduced by Vindex. The moment a servant forfeits the confidence of his master, from that moment he can have no reason to complain of dismissal—Indeed were he retained in office, the inference would be, that the master connived at his roguery.

The well earned fame of Dr. Richmond for skilful and philanthropic exertions in restoring that most invaluable of blessings sight, to many thousand natives of this Presidency, renders needless any attempt of ours to recommend the following proposed work.

"A Treatise on *Cataract* will soon be published, containing some important discoveries, explaining on the principles of optics, the different colours in that disease, and how to distinguish soft, hard, and fluid, capsular, lenticular, and combined Cataract, previous to operation; illustrated by twenty eight engravings, with directions for practice, most unequivocally confirmed by a wide range of successful experience, wherein the advantages of couching and extraction are fully elicited, and an improved method of operating proved from numerous experiments, with critical observations on the most celebrated English and Foreign Authors. By GEORGE RICHMOND, Assistant Surgeon, 4th Light Dragoons, and Oculist for the Subordinate Stations of Bombay".

We have heard it rumoured that a telegraphic communication, may soon be established between the Presidency and the Provinces particularly with Poona—In case such, a measure should really be in agitation the following account of the rapidity in which intelligence can be conveyed may not be uninteresting to our readers.

A French paper gives the following details with respect to the rapidity of the communications by means of the telegraph:—At Paris, news arrives from Lisle (60 leagues), in two minutes; from Calais (68 leagues), 4 min. 5 sec.; Toulon, 13 min. 50 sec.; Bayonne, 14 min; Brest 150 leagues), 6 min. 5 sec.; Strasbourg (120 (leagues), 5 min. 52 sec.

It was asserted some weeks ago by our Madras Cotemporaries that H. M's. yacht Herald which brought out the new Governor Mr. Lushington to that Presidency, would convey the Governor General and family back to his native shores. The Herald has reached Calcutta yet the Bengal papers say nothing about his departure from India. In this state of uncertainly the following paragraph from a London paper of June may not be unacceptable.

Letters received from Lord Amherst, dated Bhurtpore, January 25, state that his Lordship was then proceeding on his tour, and was in good health. It would appear that his Lordship was speedily expecting the arrival of his successor, as he had given directions that all letters sent out to him after June should be directed to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place on the 6th instant, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the equalization of the duties of sugar imported into England from all our Colonies; and "for abolishing all such restrictions on the resort of British inhabitants "to, and on their residence in India, as are "calculated to effect the commercial prosperity of the country." The meeting was most respectably attended, and resolutions to the above effect agreed upon. The Marquess of Landsdown and Lord Gooderich are to be requested to present and support the Petitions in the Lords, and Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Whitmore in the Commons.

By the Recovery we have received London papers that fill up the gap in our Europe intelligence noticed in a preceding number—The Corn laws seem to have been an all engrossing subject during the month of June—On a former day we informed our readers of the unfortunate fate of Lord Liverpool's Corn Bill, which was abandoned by Ministers on the 13th of the month—This failure excited general discontent among the people and detestation towards the Lords to whom it was attributable—A better idea cannot be given of the feeling it created than may be gathered from the following requisition which was numerously signed in the city:—"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.—We, Liverymen of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request that your Lordship will, with as little delay as possible, convene a Common-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, praying that a bill made be passed to put an end to the enormous tax which all the industrious classes now pay upon their bread,—a bill to enable the British manufactures and trades to to compete with those of foreign countries, and to open that great and profitable market which would be found in an exchange of manufactured goods for the prime necessary of life; a bill, in short, to save the industrious millions from being utterly degraded, if not actually starved, *solely for the purpose of gratifying the unboundless rapacity of that unjust few, who, after having, by degrees, stripped the people of nearly the whole of their political rights, now seem bent upon reducing them to nakedness and famine.*—June 16, 1827.

Ministers to allay the ferment that was spreading over the Country in consequence of the defeat of the Corn Bill, projected a measure of temporary relief to the following effect, that Foreign Corn already in bond or which should be warehoused before the 1st of July, should be admitted for use at any time prior to the 1st of May 1828 on the footing the main Bill would have entitled it to.—This was moved by Mr. Canning in the Commons on the 18th June who in introducing it observed, that he "could con-"ceive no species of faction more inexcusa-"ble, more blameable or more wicked than "that which would make a subject touch-"ing the interests and involving the pros-"perity of the whole community, a ground "for exciting party feelings or exasperating "political animosities"—These words were taken up in the Lords, and as will be seen in a succeeding column formed the subject of an interesting debate.—It is well andmost becoming in these aristocrats to complain of the language of Mr. Canning whom they characterized as the most profligate Minister England ever possessed! But to return to the new Bill recommended by Mr. Canning which is designated the "Warehouse Corn Bill," it was carried rapidly through the Commons, read a first time on the 22nd in the Lords, and on the 28th was passed by them—No love of the measure, but fear for the consequences of its rejection induced the latter to assent to it.

The copious extracts, in our present number upon this subject show in what estimation the conduct of the faction is on this occasion held. The five ex-ministers in the Lords who so long back as November 1826, had assented to every clause of Lord Liverpool's Bill and none of whom, when it was afterwards mooted, urged the slightest objection, turned round and voted for an amendment, which struck at its vital principle in order to annoy Mr. Canning, when they knew that on this *one* question Lords would join them, who general by support the Ministry, which proved really the case.—This temporary defeat has effected one object however which the cabal could never have comtemplated.—It has drawn the premier and people more closely together, and good will result to both.

We feel little surprize at the conduct of the *strike*, yet we confess we were not prepared for the rancorous opposition which Earl Grey has manifested in the Corn Question to the Ministry.—He was always known as a haughty and testy noble, but he now seems to be getting into his dotage.—He is blind to the principles of common sense or justice when legislating as to Corn.—It is time for him to retire from public life, when so deservedly exposed to the reproof conveyed in the following letter addressed to the Editor of the Times—which we suspect is from the pen of the eccentric but honest and independent Joseph Hume.

Sir,—In the debate of Wednesday evening the 13th instant in the House of Lords, Lord Grey is reported to have said, (on the occasion of the abandonment of the corn-bill by Ministers, in consequence of the subversion of its principle effected by the amendment of the Duke of Wellington, and anticipating the popular feeling on the occasion) that "if it did come to that kind of encounter between this house and a great part of the population of the country, his part was taken; he was one of an order, with which he was resolved to stand or fall; and to the last hour of his existence, he would never yield up one jot of their rights and privileges."

Now, Sir, I am one (no doubt amongst many others) who think that Lord Grey had better hasten, if he can, to explain the meaning of this apparently unnecessary vaunt. What rights or privileges that the law allows to his order are threatened? Let him reserve such declamation as this until real danger may give it the air of something better than a very undignified piece of Bobadilism. But does his Lordship mean to infer, that the rights and privileges of any other order of the community are less sacred, or that they must give way to swell the power and pamper the pride of the "order" of which he is one? To what "kind of encounter" can he allude? I trust that, in this country, the interest of one order is the interest of the rest, and that though we have a legislative body called a Peerage, we have no Signory or *Caste* vested with exclusive privileges. I, too, Sir, belong "to an order" of which, in my opinion, I have better reason to be proud than my Lord Grey is of his peerage—it is that of an independent *British* gentleman; and I will assert and maintain my rights and privileges as proudly and as peremptorily as he dare do. Why should he seem to place them in opposition? I hope the rights, the privileges and the domestic happiness and well-being of the very lowest order of the British community, never can come to any kind of encounter" with the order of Lord Grey; but if ever it should, —my part, too, is taken;—it will be the part of my country against a selfish and arrogant oligarchy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H.
June 15th.

After such language as the above, which is reported in all the papers, what right had Earl Grey to quarrel with the words used by Mr. Canning on the 18th?

MHOW TURF

4TH MEETING

Thursday 15th November 1827.

First Day.—A Maiden Sweepstakes of 300 Rs. each H. F. with 600 Rs. from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes.—*Heats 2 miles*—carrying 8 stone 7lbs.—The Horses to be bona fide, the property of the Suscriber.

Capt. Morris'.....B. A. H. Comus.... 5-5 Dist.
Capt. Luyken's.....G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter 1-3-3
Capt. Cuninghame's B. A. H. Emigrant.... 4-1-1
Col. Litchfield's.....C. A. H. Nobody..... 2-2-2
Mr Ottley's.....C. A. H. Rioter..... 3-4 Dr

1st Heat.—Tam O'Shanter took the lead and kept it all round in good style.—Nobody made play about the third half mile, when Rioter soon after came up to him and made a pretty Race of it. *Time* 4 10½

2nd Heat.—Tam again led, but was passed by Emigrant and Nobody in the middle of the 2nd half mile, who ran well together down the back of the Course to the third half mile, when the former headed and won by a length. *Time* 4 9½

3rd Heat.—Emigrant had it all his own way. *Time* 4 12

The Harmonic Sweepstakes of 60 Rs. each with 300 Rs. from the Fund for all Horses—*Heats half a miles*—carrying 11 stone.

The Chancellor's Roan C. H. The Alderman 2 Dr.
Mr. Trevelyan's Blak C. H. Scorpion.... 6-5-3 Dr.
Mr. Martin's.....G. A. H Midshipman 3-3-4 Dist.
Capt. Morris's .. { G. A. H. Goblin / Grey (late Suliman) } 1-2-5 Dist.
Capt. Cuninghame's G. A. H. Boxkeeper 5-1-1-1
Col. Litchfield's.....B. A. H. Minstrel. 4-1-2-2

1st Heat.—The Alderman jumped off like a Kangaroo leaving his opponents far far behind, but at the distance post Goblin Grey made a push for the Heat, and won it by half a head. *Time* 59".

2nd Heat.—The Goblin led—Boxkeeper making a desperate push at him, when Minstrel overtook them at the distance post, passed and won by two lengths. *Time* 58"

3rd Heat.—A splendid start, but a Crop and a Jostle took place immediately and threw Minstrel inside the Course.—Boxkeeper seeing an opening for keeping up his former reputation dashed a head and won the Heat. *Time* 59"

4th Heat.—The Crop and Jostle having been established against Midshipman and the Goblin, they were declared distanced; Boxkeeper and the Minstrel only appeared at the post and made a most beautiful race the whole way—Whips and spurs were in full play, and Boxkeeper carried the plate by scarcely half a head. *Time* 1 minute

J. MARTIN
Secretary.

BOMBAY COURIER.—NOVEMBER 24.

By way of the Cape, per Recovery, lists of Arrivals and Departures from St. Helena from 1st July to the 17th August have been received, and the following vessels from this port and the coast have passed the island.

Lonach, Driscoll,.....arrived	8 July,	sailed	12 July.
Britannia, Walker,.....	" 9 "	"	10 "
Cumberland, Steele,.....	" 9 "	"	14 "
Allerton, Hill (from Alepie)	" 31 "	"	1 Aug.
Minstrel, Arcoll,.....	" 2 Aug.	"	6 "
Mount, Elphinstone, Ritchie	" 5 "	"	7 "
La Sophie, for Bordeaux,	" 7 "	"	8 "
Sarah, Tucker,.....	" 11 "	"	14 "
Maugles, Carr,.....	" 14 "	"	16 "

The Allerton had experienced very bad weather from Madagascar, and the Atlas, from Madras, had been seriously injured by lightning. Two passengers on board the Atlas had died—Lieutenant Atherton, of the 13th Dragoons, was one, but the other person's name we cannot make out distinctly.

The missing ship Thalia, Captain Biden, from Calcutta, on which insurances at 50 per cent had been effected at Lloyd's passed St. Helena, all well, on the 25th July.

We regret to learn that Colonel D. Newall, late Resident in Travancore, died on board the Cumberland, off the Cape.

The Caledonia from Macao the 3d September, came in on the 21st instant, and brings very good accounts of the opium market, which had risen considerably during August, and large sales of Patna had been made from 980 drs. to 1100 drs. per pecul; of Benares from 950 drs. to 1000 drs; and of Malwa, both Company's and Demaun, from 1010 drs. to 1300 drs. per pecul. Prices were lower, however, on this vessel's departure, and the stock on hand, 1st September, (about 2700 chests of all sorts) was by no means large for the time of year.

Most of the early Bombay ships had sold their Cotton cargoes at from 7t. 4m. a 10t 5m. per pecul, but the market was generally supposed to be improving, as the short supply from Calcutta was known, and consignees would not sell at the prices offered.

The Company's Treasury was shut, and it was generally understood that it would not be opened for bills on the Court of Directors, and if on Bengal, at a very low rate of exchange.

(☞ *See Appendix.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH 1827

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

FOREIGN OFFICE.—CORN LAWS.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wished to know whether the noble lord opposite could give him any information when the return he had moved for respecting the Foreign-office would be laid upon the table. Several returns had already been made and he wished to know when the others would be completed, as he was desirous of making some observations upon them.

Lord GODERICH could not say specifically upon what day the return would be laid upon the table, but he was sure every expedition would be used in getting it ready. Perhaps he might be excused taking this opportunity of reverting to two questions which were intended to have been put to him yesterday. He understood that some comments were made upon his not being in his place to answer those questions. With respect to that circumstance, he should only say that his absence [illegible] from any desire of showing disrespect to their lordships, or from any disinclination to be ready at all times to discharge his duty in their lordships' house. His absence was occasioned by a slight indisposition. With respect to the absence of his noble friends, he must say that he had been asked by them the day before whether he thought it necessary for them to be in their places. He told them that he did not think it necessary for them to be in the house, as it did not appear to him that there was any occasion for them to be present, there being nothing to be done that appeared to call for their attendance. He had no unwillingness to attend on any occasion, and he entertained no disposition to absent himself, or abstain from doing any thing that might be required of him. If his noble friend who had asked one of the questions had only given notice previously of his intention to put that question, he certainly, however inconvenient it might have been, would have thought it to have been his duty to be in the house to answer, the question; but it could not be expected that he could anticipate the intention of his noble friend. With respect to the questions which had been asked, the first was whether it was the intention of Government to proceed with the averages' bill? To that he answered, that such was their intention. He thought that that bill contained many improvements upon the existing law, and he proposed to read the bill a second time to-morrow, if that day was convenient to the house. The other question related to the point as to the manner in which it was proposed, with reference to a measure not before the house, to regulate taking the averages, by which in that measure the admission of corn should be regulated; whether, as provided in the first instance in the bill which had not been proceeded on, or whether it was intended to propose to take the averages according to the amendment made in the committee upon that bill. He had every reason to believe that the bill would come up from the Commons with a clause regulating the averages according to the mode adopted by the committee upon the other bill.

The Marquis of SALISBURY begged to assure the noble lord that he meant to attach no blame to him for being absent yesterday, though he had thought it a matter of regret that not one of His Majesty's ministers should have attended that house last night. However, the noble lord on the woolsack had answered the question he had asked. He hoped the noble lord opposite would devise some plan by which the averages might be taken, so as fairly to represent the price of corn throughout the united kingdom. It was very necessary that the agricultural interest should be able to judge what the real price of corn was. He merely threw out this suggestion, in order that the noble lord might be induced to turn his mind to the subject.

The Earl of MALMSBURY was one of those who had asked a question last night. He certainly regretted the cause of the absence of the noble lord; but it did so happen, that out of nine Ministers, the only one present was the Lord Chancellor, who set there *ex officio*. He had asked a question respecting the averages, and he thought it very material to revert to the amendment in the bill which was not to be proceeded upon, with the view of preventing difficulties hereafter. There was also another important question which he wished to ask the noble lord—whether it was his intention to lay before the house a return which was of great importance for the discussion of another measure for the release of the corn in bond. It was important that the house should be made acquainted with the amount of the corn in bond, as well as of that which was entered before July. He wished to know whether the noble lord would take upon him to put the house in possession of such a return?

Lord GODERICH stated that he would take care to make a motion, in order that a return might be made as nearly as possible up to the period mentioned.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said that there was one difficulty in this matter which he did not know how the noble lord could get over. Though a return of the corn in bond might be prepared, and though a moderate calculation might be made of the amount which would be imported before July, still he thought it impossible that the quantity of grain which might be imported from Canada could be known. He was afraid that this house would be forced to legislate in the dark with respect to the quantity of grain that would be admitted.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that this bill differed from the two other bills which had been passed. This bill admitted all corn imported before July, while the noble lord opposite, nor any other noble lord, could say what that quantity might be.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA presented a petition against Roman Catholic emancipation. After he had so recently and so fully delivered his sentiments upon this subject, he should therefore say nothing further at present, than to state that he agreed with the petitioners in thinking, that on account of the unchanged and unchangeable opinions of the Roman Catholics, no further political power ought to be conceded to them. Having stated that much, it was now his intention briefly to offer a few remarks on a subject which most deeply affected the honour and character of the house; and if in so doing he was determined to conform most strictly to their lordships regulations, in not alluding directly to any individual connected with the house, he must be allowed to say, that that regulation appeared to him, if carried to the extent to which some noble lords seemed inclined to carry it, as most probably to be conducive to great injury. For if individuals in their lordships' house were to be publicly denied the only means of vindicating their characters from any aspersions thrown on them either intentionally or unintentionally by individuals connected with the other house of Parliament, they would have no other means to clear their character but by having recouse to a private explanation, which would not be so beneficial as a public declaration. If any individual without these walls had ventured to utter any sentiment tending to degrade the character of this house, he was sure that there was not an individual in it who would not resent such an aspersion with a spirit that would become them. And if any of those individuals who had voted on a former occasion with the majority among whom he was one, were held up to public indignation, it would not be consistent with the dignity and character of those individuals if they allowed any such aspersion to be thrown upon them as an insinuation that the vote which they had given, was not given on public grounds, but from private feelings. (Order, order.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose, to order. He apprehended that no noble lord could feel himself justified in doing that indirectly, in doing which directly he would be out of order. It was quite impossible for the house not to understand the allusion which had been made by the noble lord; and he put it to the noble lord himself, whether he was not endeavouring to do that covertly, obliquely, and by insinuation, which he would not feel himself justified in doing by the licence of this house by direct allusion. If that were the case, he put it, not to their lordships, but to the noble lord himself, whether it was right or proper to pursue such a course. (Hear.)

The Earl of WINCHILSEA, in answer to the remarks of the noble and learned lord, stated that he was sure that no individual who knew his character would ever accuse him of doing that indirectly which he would be afraid to do directly. But there had been public meetings and expressions of sentiments tending to degrade the character of this house. No one could take up the public papers without finding that to be the case. He alluded to any discussion in any quarter which tended to degrade the character and honourable feeling of this house. All he could state was, that if any such insinuations had been thrown out from any quarter, whether by a public body or by an individual, it became the duty of every one who felt for that character to stand boldly forward and distinctly disavow such imputations. And he did say, and would repeat it again, that those who voted with the majority, among which he was one, were actuated by a conviction that what they were doing tended to the public advantage. (Hear.) He felt warmly on this occasion, and he had entered the house ready to sacrifice every atom of property which he possessed, and to have trampled under his feet every empty honour, rather than to sacifice the honourable feeling which he entertained. He would state, that he knew that the character of public men, and of those who by their acts had contributed to ennoble their country, had been vilified. An illustrious and distinguished individual, who, by his genius and valour in a military point of view, had placed this country in a situation unrivalled in the page of history, had been basely traduced. He was well aware, however, that the character of that illustrious person stood too high to be injured by the gross scandal which was circulated respecting him. He was well aware that that noble individual stood in need of no vindication from a person of his humble talents, or from any one in that house; but this he would say, that the insinuations which had been cast upon that noble individual, whether coming from the highest or the lowest quarter, would, he was well convinced, meet with the just indignation of a high minded and honourable people. (Hear.)

Lord GODERICH must be permitted to make a few remarks on what had fallen from the noble Earl opposite. He really could not comprehend on what ground the house was called upon to discuss language held elsewhere. Where it had been held, indeed, and what the language was, he had not been told. That yet remained for the noble lord to explain. As far, however, as he could understand what had passed, the noble earl had referred to certain public meetings, in which language, reflecting on the honour and character of their lordships' house, had been used; but that did not, in his opinion, require the sort of vindication which the noble lord had been pleased to make by his speech. (Hear.) He did not know what the noble lord had referred to, and though perhaps he might not be supposed to feel so keenly upon the subject as the noble earl, as he was yet but a young member of their lordships' house, still, however, possessing the feelings of a gentleman, he thought he should not be justified in invoking the assistance of those with whom he was associated, against every comment which other individuals might think proper to make against this house in its legislative character; and he was quite sure that what had been stated by his noble and learned friend on the woolsack was perfectly consistent with the orders of the house, and was a rule which ought to govern their lordships. It certainly would be more satisfactory to their own feelings not to do that indirectly which they could not do directly. The noble earl opposite had, not, it was true, named any individual—a course which he had admitted would have been irregular, but he made his statement in a manner from which it was easy to guess to whom the noble earl alluded. He felt that the duties of the two branches of the legislature could not be performed with benefit to the public if their time were taken up by indulging in such insinuations as had been thrown out. He must say that there had been made remarks in that house upon an individual, and upon the conduct of members of the other house of Parliament, imputing to them sentiments which had never been delivered in that house. He would also say, that in the course of the discussions which had taken place, there had been made in their lordship's house pointed remarks on individuals, and imputations had been cast upon those individuals, in reference to words put into their mouths which he would maintain had never been uttered; as least no one was authorized to say they had been spoken. This, then, ought to make their lordspips indisposed, or at any rate less disposed than the noble earl appeared to be, to take up matters of this kind with a degree of warmth, which if, generally practised, would render it impossible for public business to be carried on with advantage.

The LORD CHANCELLOR throught his noble friend (the Earl of Winchilsea) had not clearly understood what had fallen from him. He had not said that that noble earl wished to do that indirectly which he would not do directly. He never meant to make any such insinuation, for he was quite satisfied that the noble earl) would never act in that manner. He had merely put it to the noble earl, to consider whether it was competent for any one so to act.

Earl GREY did not think that the noble lord on the woolsack was quite regular in calling his noble friend (the Earl of Winchilsea) to order, because, though, in point of fact, the allusion he made was to what had passed in the other house of Parliament, yet so long as such allusion was made in a proper manner, that course was not against the orders of the house. Occasionally such allusion might be necessary, and it could be made without producing any ill effect; but he most entirely agreed in what the noble and learned lord had stated on a former night, that nothing was so dangerous, nothing so destructive to the character of both houses of Parliament, and to the Constitution of this country, as the practice—if unfortunately it should be taken up—of questioning in either house of Parliament the motives which had actuated individuals in the discharge of their legislative duties, and still more in questioning those motives in such a manner as to cast the worst reflections on the character of the legislative body, and upon the motives which influenced the decisions to which they might have come in the discharge of their duty. Certainly, wherever such a course might originate, it was a great fault, and that fault was aggravated and increased by the certainty of its exciting retaliation. He did, therefore, trust that care would be taken on the part of both houses, and that in future such provocations would not take place. The noble lord opposite (Goderich) had stated, that he had heard reflections cast upon an individual which were very unbecoming; and attacks made on the other house of Parliament, and words quoted, which had never been used. He had certainly heard very severe things said towards individuals who were His Majesty's Ministers. On the propriety of saying those severe things, the person who used them must, in the first instance, judge for himself, and the public would afterwards judge of the propriety of their application. As to the attacks on the other house of Parliament, he never recollected any such attacks being made of late years; and certainly, in these last proceedings, there had been no such attack. If such attack had been made, it had escaped his observation. As to the words quoted as being used in the other house, he did not know what the noble lord alluded to. The noble lord had stated to their lordships that he felt great doubt as to what was the immediate object of the allusion of the noble earl near him. He thought, however, that the noble lord was not in the difficulty under which he was labouring in the beginning of his speech, as he had discovered what was the object and particular nature of the provocation which called forth the animadversion of the noble earl. He (Earl Grey) had no wish to allude to this subject more particularly, but if these discussions should continue, he did hope that the noble viscount opposite, and the noble lord on the woolsack, who had expressed himself so properly on the present occasion, would use their influence, where he trusted their influence would have effect, to prevent expressions coming from an individual, whose situation ought to place him under restraints of more decorum than to allow himself to use expressions striking at the very independence of this house, vilifying its character, and such as were never uttered before, particularly by a Minister of State, who had used such terms and expressions,—applied in the first instance to the individual who proposed an amendment to a certain bill, and next applied to all the persons who had concurred in that measure,—as went to excite hatred against this house throughout the country, and coming under that description of language, which was likely to provoke retaliation, while the person using those expressions was one of those who had supported a law which would send the person who might be provoked to retaliate to banishment. These being topics which might produce bad effects of the most serious character to the country, and calculated to destroy the harmony of the two houses of Parliament, and thereby to have the effect of putting a stop to the business of the legislature, he did hope that a little care would be taken to inspire a little more temperance in that person who was the first to excite a discussion of this nature. The subject was most important, and he hoped it would be conducted with the firmness and dignity which became the dignity of this house.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was fully impressed with the impropriety of alluding to the debates of the other house of Parliament; and if any thing had been wanting to complete his conviction on this subject, it would have been obtained by that species of irregular conversation—for most irregular it was—in which the house was now engaged, and in which no person had taken a part without being led (unintentionally, he was sure) to allude indirectly to a subject which could not be alluded to directly, and which on that account it was impossible correctly to describe. It was not, however, true that there was no regular way of alluding to opinions, whether uttered in the other house of Parliament, or

at public meetings. As to what passed in the other house of Parliament, their lordships had no direct knowledge, ought to have no knowledge, and ought to make no allusion thereto; but if there appeared a representation of what took place in Parliament, or of what took place at public meetings, which representation found its way into the daily press in a form inconsistent with the privileges and dangerous to the dignity of their lordship's house, there was a regular course which their lordships might pursue, and which, if they had thought proper, might have been pursued in the present instance. They might have brought the printer of the paper in which the representation had appeared, to the bar of their lordship's house, there to state upon what grounds he had proceeded. (A laugh.) He was stating what had been done before now—the only regular course which could be pursued, and he would add, the only convenient one. If noble lords by that sort of intimation which they had given meant to hint that he was recommending this course as a discreet one for any noble lord to follow, who might feel sensitive as to what might be said of him, he could assure them that he was far from recommending a hasty adoption of this discretion; for he thought it was far more consistent with the dignity of their lordships' house, as a branch of the legislature, to rely upon its own character, upon the justice of its proceedings, and upon the honour of the individuals who compose it, than to enter into a sensitive and querulous inquiry as to what might be put forth on any of its proceedings. Before he sat down he would confirm the statement which had been made by his noble friend,—that expressions had been quoted as having been used in that house, which, with reference, to the other house of Parliament, were calculated to excite hatred.—as much caculated to cast a stigma,—as much calculated to bring into discredit, as was any thing, even according to the statement of the noble earl opposite, which could be said to have taken place there, with reference to their lordships' house. He was sure what he alluded to could not have occurred to the recollection of his noble friend (Earl Grey), but the fact was as he had stated it. He was not aware of the precise expressions in question, and which, for the sake of harmony, he wished had not been uttered; but all that he could say was, that as an individual member of that house, he would endeavour to do that which he was sure the noble and learned lord on the woolsack and the whole house would also endeavour to do—namely, to prevent that course of allusion which all noble lords who had spoken had agreed ought on all occasions to be avoided, and which was more particularly to be avoided when it stood in the way of the discharge of their public duty.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the course recommended by the noble marquis might be a safe mode of proceeding; but he was not sure that it might not be unjust to call before their lordships any unfortunate printer who might have inadvertently published that which he conceived to have been their meaning; and he hardly believed any noble lord would take that step to vindicate his character. He had not the least doubt of the propriety and utility of the order of each house, that no notice should be taken of what was said in the other; but he was sure the noble marquis, and every noble lord, would feel it impossible to avoid transgressing that order, if the same course was not adopted in the other house. They might call noble lords to order in vain, if the same course was not adhered to elsewhere. For his own part, he felt no disposition to make any observations on the remarks that had been alluded to. The contempt with which they had inspired him had not induced him to say any thing on the subject, or to adopt any course, but to treat them with the contemptuous silence they deserved.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not recommend that course of proceeding which he had mentioned, and which had been objected to by the noble lord; but when the noble lord said it would be an unjust course to pursue, he must say that no course of proceeding could be so unjust as to impute to any man words which he had no opportunity of refuting, or which had not been regularly made known to them.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY.—Would the noble marquis undertake to use his influence with the right hon. gentleman to publish his speech without alteration or omission?

Lord GODERICH hoped the noble marquis would not answer the question.

Though from the absence of Ministers from the House of Lords on Tuesday night, a sun went down on the wrath which the account of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday night naturally excited in many Peers, there was no lack of heat last night in that august Assembly.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA, the great Champion of our Protestant Constitution, who has shone with equal lustre in Theology and Political Economy, advanced with his characteristic warmth and energy to the relief of the Duke of WELLINGTON. We cannot help congratulating the Noble Duke on his good fortune in obtaining the high approbation of so excellent a judge of desert as his Lordship; for if, from the proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday night, and more especially the letters and clause of his Grace's manufacture, some persons might have begun to have their misgivings with respect to the Duke, when they find that he stands higher than ever in the opinion of one so well entitled to be heard on such a theme as Lord WINCHELSEA, their misgivings must instantly give place to a firm belief in the capacity and political discernment of the distinguished subject of his patronage. Who will not sympathise with his Lordship when he declares, "that the high character of public men, of those who had contributed to ennoble their country, in particular the character of that illustrious and distinguished individual whose genius, and valour, and military skill had placed this country on an unrivalled eminence, had been basely traduced, . . . whether the blow were struck by the highest or the lowest, that blow would be met by the just indignation of every high-minded and honourable man in the nation?"

No, no, GOD forbid that we should, after this, ever doubt the political discernment of the Noble Duke, or even so much as hint that the clause submitted by him to Mr. HUSKISSON was not dictated by absolute wisdom. We wonder it did not occur to Mr. PEEL to take this high ground; and we must lament, in common with all admirers of his Grace, that he should have so pathetically deprecated the throwing ridicule on his Grace; for this amounts to a confession that his Grace could be hurt by ridicule—that his conduct was open to ridicule. It is in this way that men are so often injured by their pretended friends. One friend in the House of Commons bore testimony to his Grace's honesty at the expence of his capacity; another bore testimony of his simplicity; and another lamented that so good a man had fallen into bad hands. But Lord WINCHELSEA took high ground, very high ground indeed, and all that we lament is, that his Grace was not in his place to enjoy the triumph.

But passing from the Noble Duke to other matters, we may observe that, after the significant hints thrown out by their Lordships, as to the impropriety of questioning the motives of Noble Lords, we feel ourselves called on to subscribe to the position laid down by Lord WINCHELSEA, that their Lordships "had voted as they had done, because they conceived it was for the public benefit." "No man (as he truly added) had a right to say otherwise"—it was well he did not also add, or "to think otherwise." We are ready to admit, without hesitation, that his Lordship's position is true in part: that their Lordships conceived that part of the public, at all events, would benefit by the measure—namely, that important part which they themselves form. We are not less disposed to believe in this than in the sincerity of the generous declaration of his Lordship "that he came into the House ready to sacrifice every shilling of his property, and trample under foot everything he possessed, rather than sacrifice one particle of that honourable feeling he hoped he possessed." It is astonishing, after so many declarations of a similar import, the world should be so disposed to doubt the disinterestedness of their Lordships. But thus it is always with exalted virtue. There is not a Newspaper which does not abound with invitations from men of learning and science, who generously offer their gratuitous services to the afflicted; and yet there are persons who doubt the existence of such high disinterested ness as that to which Lord WINCHELSEA lays claim.

Earl GREY does not, we believe, lay claim to the generosity of Lord WINCHELSEA: but, on the contrary, so far from being ready to sacrifice his property, he expressed a determination to sacrifice those who attempted to invade it. Last night his Lordship warmly retorted on Mr. CANNING. He complained of "the character of the House having been more severely vilified than he ever before recollected it to have been vilified by a person holding the situation of a Minister of State, using terms and expressions, first applied to individuals, and next, to all those who supported certain measures, tending to excite hatred throughout the country against the character and proceedings of Parliament, and used also when, under the law as it now stood, and as it had been made by those who now used these terms, a second offence might send these persons into banishment."

Their Lordships are all of a sudden become great sticklers for decorum. How long is it since Ministers, and Mr. CANNING in particular, were assailed in the coarsest manner by their Lordships?

The Morning Chronicle June 21.

Again the House of Lords have succeeded in thwarting the Government. Our readers will see from our Parliamentary Report, that the Corn Averages Bill has been by a vote, which we will not call factious, reduced to a state which (should the evil not be remedied in a future stage) would render it inoperative.

The object of the Peers, who have disfigured this Bill, is stated by themselves to be, to determine the averages, not merely from the prices in the Ports of England and Wales, but from the price in the inland Towns of England, and also from the Ports and inland Towns of Scotland and Ireland. The Corn of Scotland, and particularly Ireland, is of an inferior quality, consequently, lower in price than that of England.

Again the Corn in the inland part of the country, which, with regard to the Metropolis, and other great Towns and places of exportation, is generally lower than it is on the coast, by the price of conveyance. The effect of including these additional places (supposing there were machinery in existence for carrying the law into execution in them, which there is not) would be to extend considerably the protection to the home grower, and, as the Noble Lords no doubt think, to force up prices in the home market. By allowing damaged as well as Corn, of inferior quality, to enter into the averages, they would gain additional protection. The more fair and manly course would have been at once to say the price fixed by Lord LIVERPOOL in the Bill which many of us sanctioned, as that at which the low duty should commence, was not sufficiently high.

To show the injustice of the principle on which this alteration of the plan of taking the averages is proposed, we shall assume that the Corn imported is exclusively for the wants of the people on the coast. Upon what ground then shall the people on the coast, who are already paying a high price from a deficient supply; be burdened with the additional tax caused by the difference of the price between the coast and the inland places, where no supply is required; or, by their including in the averages, countries in which the price is low from inferiority of quality? To show the absurdity of the principles let us take a country like Spain, in which communication is more difficult than in England. It often happens that in the towns on the coast of Spain—as Barcelona, for instance—the price of wheat is higher than in England; while in the inland parts, as the Castiles, it is quite a drug, and extremely low priced. If Barcelona were to have its supply from abroad regulated by averages of the inland parts as well as the coast, the population would be exterminated by famine.

That the Members of the House of Lords greatly mistake their own interests, in making an increase of prices and continuance of high rents, through the destruction of the commerce and manufactures of the country, is obvious to all persons capable of connecting two propositions together. They are acting like froward children, who will have the object of their desire whether they can or cannot be effected. We will not say what the feeling of the people is with regard to them, but we will say that they have cemented the bond of union between all the industrious classes and Ministers. These Ex Ministers who, throughout, have been actuated by a desire to injure the existing Administration, and, in particular by a hatred of Mr. CANNING. have not certainly gone the wisest way to work to attain their object. They have given popularity to the Ministry, and completely annihilated themselves as public men. As to the Duke of WELLINGTON, it must be a very charitable Administration indeed, that would hereafter charge itself with the ridicule of a connection with him.

No, the Opposition have effectually done the business of Ministers. An enlightened Journal (*The Scotsman*) observes, on this subject—

"It is well for this United Kingdom that it has now—we might almost say for the first time—an Administration more enlightened than the legislative bodies with and by whom they must act, who perceive how the people—the country at large—may be benefitted, and who are anxious to proceed in the race of improvement even more rapidly than the prejudices and selfishness of the Aristocracy on the one hand, and the commercial and manufacturing interests on the other, will admit. This enlightened spirit—this philanthropic disposition in favour of the people—has been so strikingly exemplified in recent instances, and especially in this respecting the Corn Laws, that not only must the Administration have been raised much higher in estimation, by what was meant to injure and depress them; but the country must also be thus induced to make great allowance for Ministers, when they attempt less than what might be expected of them. They have ignorance, and prejudice and cupidity to deal with? and to gain a little they must often refrain from attempting much. Our wish is that the people, and those who speak their sentiments, should so conduct themselves, that the Ministers of the Crown may not weary in well doing. At present we have one of the noblest spectacles ever exhibited in England—the KING, his Ministers and the People, united in a struggle with a short sighted preverse Aristocracy."

This is the universal language.

In former times, when the population was almost exclusively agricultural, the Crown struggled to prevent the Landholders from converting farms into sheepwalks, in order to have some exportable produce wherewith to purchase wines & other foreign luxuries. The Landholders were obliged to destroy men to obtain the objects of their desire. The industry and skill of the country has enabled them to export their produce in the shape of manufactures, so that their wines and luxuries have been paid for, not with wool, hides, and corn, but with the commodities manufactured by those who consumed the produce of the soil. But what it is the Landhodlers now propose to themselves? They propose to cut up the foreign market for manufactures. Supposing, then, that an average of one-fourth of the produce obtained from the soil, accrues to the Landlord on account of his monopoly of the land, in what way do they look to obtain the luxuries which to them are indispensible without the exportation of manufactures?—By the exportation of produce, like the Irish Landlords? But the Irish Landlords are protected by England in a system which dooms the people to potatoes and rags, that the Landlords may consume wines at home or revel on the Continent. Such a horrible social system could not exist one moment, but for the bayonets of England. Besides, the Irish Landlords have the English market to themselves. But can the English landlords think of reducing the population of England to the same degraded state? But if they export food for their luxuries (and what country can they export it, to?), the existing population must either be thinned or reduced to a more wretched condition.

But let us take another view of this subject, that the cruelty of the landholders may be made more apparent—that people may see what it really is for which the Earl GREYS, and the rest of the aristocratical class, wish to die in their last ditches, Every encouragement they afford to foreign manufactures by the forcing up the price of food at home, and interrupting the commercial intercourse with other countries, necessarily adds to the toil and diminishes the comforts of those wretches at home who must toil to find exportable commodities to exchange for the luxuries of the Landholders. The manufacturer who goes into a foreign market cannot say food is twice the price in England that it is in Saxony, or on the Rhine; and in order that my workmen may live, I must have twice the price for my commodities that the foreign manufacturers receive. He must sell at the same rate. Wherever he carries his goods he is met by rivals, who employ men who consume low-priced food. The consequence we see every where around us. In order that men like Earl GREY may talk big, our wretched labourers and artizans are ground to the dust. In order that our Lords may revel in luxury, poor little infants must toil in factories fourteen and fifteen hours a day. The wretched labourer in most counties must toil from sunrise to sunset, on a dinner of cold potatoes. What will come of this heartlessness—this intense selfishness on the one hand, and this increasing misery on the other? Where will these aristocrats place the limit beyond which they will not extend the misery of their wretched countrymen and their own gratification?

The Morning Chronicle June 23.

THE EXAMINER,—JUNE 24, 1827.

THE WELLINGTON AMENDMENT—TALENT OF ARISTOCRACY.

If we have not in English society the Aristocracy of talent which the French boast, we have in our legislation what is the full as admirable, namely, the talent of Aristocracy. Of this property we are indebted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington for a right noble example. The amendment in the Corn Bill first proposed by this illustrious person, and submitted by him to Mr. Huskisson is we think, the most unparallelled *sport of the understanding* (if we may be allowed the phrase) that the world has ever witnessed. It should be preserved and handed down to our children, as a notable sample of *native talent*, and as evidence of what may be conceived by a mind unsophisticated by the doctrines of economists, and unencumbered with any embarrassing plebian ideas of business. The suggested clause was as follows, the like of it we are sure never entered the fancy of a Swift so far does it transcend the finest strokes of ingenuity imagined by that great master of ridicule in his College of Projectors:—

"Provided always, that no corn shall be entered for home consumption from any warehouse is any port be place in this kingdom previous to the entry for home consumption, or to the exportation of every other portion or portions of corn previously lodged in warehouse, in such port or place, without the consent in writing, under the hand and seal of the proprietor of such last-mentioned corn so long as the average price of corn within this kingdom, as settled by virtue of this act, shall be less than 70s. a quarter."

Happily has the *Globe* observed on the deliciously amusing idea of "directing that every bushel of corn should march out of warehouse in the precise order in which it marched in, no junior bushel taking precedence of his seniors without the consent, under hand and seal of the proprietors of such seniors as aforesaid. How the rank and precedency was to be settled between grain of different kinds, or whether junior wheat might take the lead of senior oats, does not appear.

"We can conceive" (continues the writer) "that this application to grain and pulse of the rules of military promotion must have puzzled Mr. Huskisson extremly. The notion of the owner of some junior corn running about to get permission to enter a few quarters for home consumption, with letters patent, signed and sealed by 250 owners of senior corn, and needing the signatures of 250 more seemed to present, as he politely expresses in, great practical difficulties!"

Dr. Paris, in his excellent work on Diet, has observed, that cultivation has worked such an improvement in cabbages, cauliflowers carrots, and turnips, that their likeness are not to be found growing in a state of nature. Thus it would seem clear that cabbages have profited more univesally by education than men, for in a Duke of Wellington we see the manner of biped which has existed from the beginning of things, while in a Huskisson we have the creature of cultivation—an improvement, as Johnson has it, which almost claims the honour of invention.

In all countries, and in all times, there have been men skilled in the art of wholesale manslaying, but that much-reviled being the Political Economist is a production of very late growth. Two hundred years ago, had a duke of Wellington proposed a Corn Amendment, such as that brilliant suggestion we have above quoted. it would, for lack of a Huskisson to hint its "great practical difficultics," have possibly passed into law, and been venerated in all successive ages "as the wisdom of our ancestors,"—there being this admirable quality in duly-enacted folly, that in years it becomes the perfection of reason. It would be curious to consider what our state would be if we could blot out of society those few visionary and theoretical individuals, whose malignant influence on its opinion we hear daily bewailed as a sore national calamity-Suppose that there were no Huskissons in the world, no Benthams, no Mills, no economists or jurists, but Houses of Parliament full of Dukes of Wellington to legislate in corn, and a people out of doors as wise in growing it—(a farming people who would require the crops to observe the laws of precedency, and forbid one field of wheat to

be reaped before every other earlier sown had been gathered in)—what a blessed condition would be ours! And it is afflicting to consider that the misfortune opposite to this happiness may one day visit the world, if Mr. Brougham and the advocates of enlightenment are allowed to have their way. In the course of centuries and the gradual cultivation of the species, Dukes of Wellington will undergo slow improvements, and at last the original article will be in vain sought for, like the original cabbage or cauliflower. We have him now in the indigenous form, the undoubted hip or haw, but posterity will search fruitlessly for the primitive stock, and wonder what has become of the things that shaped amendments in Corn Laws in the olden time. They will have men who will win battles, and loose them too, sometimes; but they will, owing to the progress of education, look in vain for Wellingtons to devise amendments in Corn Laws. It is our happiness to live in the time of such conceptions, and to have the benefit of lights which enable us to appreciate their peculiar merit. The ruder ages of our forefathers also doubtless abounded in many equally edifying strokes of genius, but they had not the advantage of the same publicity, and a common understanding of their value. A man in the dark, fuddled with liquor, commits a thousand comical extravagancies but there is no one to regard him, and make merry at his folly: when however Grimaldi, before a whole theatre, bangs his head against the wall, or Punch dashes out the child's brains that he has dandled in love, all the world is delighted at the outrage against reason and nature. Our Wellington plays on a great stage, and before a large audience. His performance therefore does not lack the due *éclat*. He has indeed, to borrow his own words, favoured us with "a great moral lesson," proving the virtue of Dandy legislation, and making the community feelingly sensible of the vast advantage of the balance between the two Houses.

The temporary bill to avert the evils which might arise from the loss of the Corn Bill in the Lords, was proposed by Mr. Canning in a business-like and sensible speech. We are glad to see that this gentleman can dispense with his rhetoric,—that he can on occasion raise his good corn without flaunting poppies. We hope he is not insensible to the Duke's "moral lesson," and that what has passed in the House of Lords will make him feel the value of popular representation. It is a strong argument *ad hominem*, and we think cannot have been thrown away. The oligarchical opposition to Mr. Canning has the tendency of attaching the people to him, and we also trust it will have the good effect of correcting some of his opinions, which would refuse them more extended influence over the legislative machinery.

BELLS MESSENGER 25th June 1827.

The Session of Parliament, which is about to conclude in the course of the next week, if not, indeed, in the present, will certainly terminate under more favourable prospects than it began. Since the commencement of the year a prodigious improvement has taken place in all the National Securities, and in the condition of our Home and Foreign Trade. The public Funds have risen more than six per cent.; Exchequer Bills, and other National Securities, have risen in the same proportion; and all this has been accompanied with the revival of our manufactures, and a return to comfortable subsistence amongst all classes of our people. Now although we are not such sycophants as to impute this cheering improvement in the state of things (with some of our cotemporaries), to Mr. Canning and his Ministry, we are far from thinking that they have not had a hand in one part of it. The firmness with which Mr. Canning has resolved to uphold the Sinking Fund has certainly advanced the price of Stocks, and we should not at all be surprised to find them mounting so high as 94 or 95. There is, indeed, no reason why they should not attain to this price.

We thought it impossible that Ministers, acting in a spirit of party resentment, would leave the country without a Corn Bill of some kind or another during the vacation of Parliament. A protection of some species seemed absolutely necessary; accordingly, Mr. Canning in the early part of the week introduced a temporary measure; a sort of plank of his late bill, which it is thought will be sufficient to preserve us safely till the next year. In the first place, Mr. Canning declared that he would not adopt the Duke of Wellington's Amendment—the honour, the just pride, and principles of the Commons forbad it. The measure which he proposed, and which, having been carried through the House of Commons, is now before the House of Lords, was this, that all foreign grain or flour, now in British warehouses, be admitted into the market from the 1st of July, 1826, to the 1st of May, 1828, upon the same terms as laid down in the late bill.

It is understood that the warehouses will be open for bonded corn till the 1st of July inclusive; and that all corn which shall arrive from abroad, before the 1st of July, will be admitted into home consumption, on paying the duties according to the scale of the late Bill.

It is generally believed that the whole quantity of wheat now bonded, and likely to be bonded, under this bill, will not exceed six hundred and fifty thousand quarters. The effect of this proposal of Mr. Canning's was immediately felt in the market. It has reduced wheat two or three shillings per quarter. But there is said still to be an uncertainty whether even this temporary measure will pass the House of Lords in their present temper and feeling. Their Lordships appear to be very indignant at the liberties which Mr. Canning took with them in the Commons, in condemning their rejection of his Bill, and ascribing it to party feelings. They proceed immediately to punish the Minister by throwing out his Corn Average Bill, which would, indeed, be of little value unaccompanied by the principal measure. But it is said Lord Goderich will renew this measure to-morrow, and perhaps will prevail on the Lords to pass it.

The law of averages, which was the subject pitched upon to be tormented on Friday last in the House of Lords, exhibits at once the vigilance and consistency of a certain portion of their Lordships. It is not that the bill for the correction of the system of averages, if suffered to pass in the state in which Ministers proposed it, would, when coupled with the rejection of the general Corn Bill, have placed the landed monopolists in a situation at all more unfavourable than at present, when up to 80s., there is an actual prohibitory law against foreign corn; but it seems that the noble majority who now govern the Upper House of Parliament are not contented with leaving matters as they stand. Having the power, their Lordships resolved to use it vigorously, and to lower, by a new expedient, the quotation of averages throughout the kingdom; thus enhancing yet further the price at which foreign grain would be admissible, and prolonging the period during which the poorer classes of their countrymen may be forced to eat high-priced bread. The scheme of taking Irish and Scotch prices into the general account of averages has, when adopted, the manifest effect of lowering the nominal price of corn, and, consequently, preventing its importation. In Ireland and Scotland the article is cheaper than in the great maritime districts of England, being regularly imported from the former countries into this: but it is the inhabitants of these very maritime English districts who require to be supported by foreign corn; and it is by the higher or lower price in these districts that the amount of suffering or of comfort among the bread eating community of England must be determined. He, therefore, who makes the value of corn in the Irish market the standard for deciding whether a family in London shall have bread at a moderate or at a famine price, has the merit of annexing—what we really thought was impossible—an ingenious and effectual aggravation of cruelty to the old corn law system of Great Britain. Instead of administering some slight approach to relief, as Government had intended, and as the people hoped, the consequence of the vote of Friday evening, had it been such as certain noble lords anticipated would have been to work a miracle upon the corn laws, by making them *worse* than ever. We are careless what becomes, during the present year, of the projected legislation on this subject. Whatever attaches an increase of public odium to the brutal system of monopoly in corn by which the nation has been so long oppressed, might be cheaply bought at even an extension of momentary inconvenience, because a redress of their wrong would in that case force itself, in spite of all attempts—whether factious, rapacious, or purely capricious—to prolong it.

The Times June 25.

TIME JUNE 26.

The corn law crisis is not yet over in the House of Lords. Last night Lord GODERICH, in a speech the most temperate and conciliatory that could be imagined, moved the second reading of the warehoused corn bill, the effect of which will be to apply a partial and temporary mitigation to the civil engendered by the overthrow of the former corn measure. Lord MALMESBURY declared his resolution to oppose this remedial bill; but as his Lordship was at once abandoned in that resolution by the Duke of WELLINGTON, who concurred with Ministers in the wisdom of the measure, there is little doubt of its being successfully carried through the house. The Duke of WELLINGTON read some further correspondence with Mr. HUSKISSON on the subject of the unfortunate amendment. These supplementary letters afford certainly an additional proof of the Duke's good faith, but they prove also to demonstration that his Grace's intellect is as impregnable as his honour. HUSKISSON's clear and forcible reasoning seems to have made as much impression on his military correspondent as a cannon-ball would on a mud-bank.

The weakness of the Minister in the upper House compels him to trim and tack in all directions when pressed by the sullen mass of the piebald majority on every point relating to the price of corn. Lord GODERICH proposed an amendment to the average bill, which measure was so strangely neutralized on a former evening, to the effect of enabling HIS MAJESTY to ascertain the corn averages as he thought fit. This was graciously concurred in by Lord FARNHAM, and the bill was read a third time accordingly, and passed.

"*Non omnia possumus omnes*," was a sound and valid quotation of the learned Mr. PARTRIDGE; and it really might be of public as well as private service if other great men would now and then transfer it to their own personal use. Not a day has passed since the Duke of WELLINGTON retired from the Horse-Guards, and since Lord GREY emerged from that obscurity in which, with an apparent disgust towards Parliament, he had spent many of the latter years of his life, that the noble Duke has not exhibited himself like one fretting under a load of insupportable idleness—and the noble Earl like one bursting with impatient self-importance.

Could the illustrious Commander condescend to follow the example of another mighty conqueror, and even take lessons from some OMPHALE on the distaff, he would do less to "blur" the majesty of his warlike name than by this wild caprice of reading lessons to statesmen on the principles and economy of complex laws for regulating the national subsistence. For Lord GREY, it is a pity that, in respect of what he has been, or has been thought by the public, he should not have yet made up his mind upon a question which, to us, appears an easy one, viz.—*why he is a Lord?* Any Peer, who talks about this "order" must, we suppose, imagine himself a Peer of old France, or a Spanish Grandee under PHILIP II. In France there have been, and in Spain there are, what may be properly termed political orders of men—privileged orders for whom there exist a separate code of laws, a superior class of rights, a different system of disgraces and perils, an extended catalogue of pretensions and infirmities, beyond and apart from those which inure to the less distinguished members of society. Now of all the men in England who at a time within our memory, when the privileges recognized in other states were most the subject of discussion here—of all the men who showed least respect for the principle on which privileged orders are founded, and least sympathy with those individuals whose history and misfortunes brought the essence of that principle into general and prominent notice—Lord GREY was, perhaps, the person who would occur to the surviving observers of that period as one among the chief. The noble earl, though far from an ignoble specimen of a British gentleman and peer of the realm, is the latter, for the sake of the realm—not for his own. It is to discharge duties of a very solemn and substantial kind, not to enjoy an exemption from them, that the noble Lord and his "order" have been created. In respect of their peerage, they are functionaries, not idols. They hold property by the same titles as their fellow-subjects—they derive from it the self same advantages—they are liable to lose it through the same casualties or transgressions—they cannot disobey a law by which they co-operate with the other branches of the Legislature in binding the poorest Englishman. It is for our use that they are judges also—and to us, or our representatives, that they are amenable for all their public acts. Lord GREY, and such men, lofty though they hold themselves, are but the upper servants of the nation, with which they must fall in spite of themselves—without which they cannot stand. It gives us pleasure still to remark the eagerness which both Lord GREY and his illustrious coadjutor have manifested to clear themselves before the people, of certain imputations of faction and maliguity, arising out of their votes and speeches on the Corn Bill, which had begun to render these noble personages extremely unpopular throughout the kingdom. Lord GREY is a man whom we would believe on his assurance, though he did not pledge "the honour of a Peer," and we at once believe the simple word of the Duke of WELLINGTON, that neither of them entertained any party views in the course which they adopted on this measure; but we cannot credit either of them, or any men who would persuade us—and it is sufficiently wonderful that they have persuaded themselves, in direct defiance of fact and common sense—that the bill which Lord LIVERPOOL's Cabinet introduced was not in principle different from that into which the Duke of WELLINGTON's famous amendment metamorphosed it. A bill which admitted all corn on the payment of a graduating duty, does seem to our apprehension rather different from that which would have excluded one description—namely, bonded corn—by a reference to price alone, and putting duty out of the question. Again, in the creed, or cranium, of the Duke of WELLINGTON, prohibition means the same thing with protection; but, according to our plain view of the matter, there is this essential difference between them—that it is the price of corn *at home* which gives force to a prohibitory law; but it is the price of corn *abroad*, which, combined with the duty, makes or unmakes protection. Again, says the Duke of WELLINGTON, the present law for the convertibility of the now warehoused corn to use—no matter what the price of British corn, but subject to the duties prescribed by Lord LIVERPOOL's bill is—the same in "principle" as an amendment which excluded the same warehoused corn from the market, until British corn should reach the price of 66s. For any man but him who confounds prohibition with protection. we should say, that the confounding of the Duke's amendment with this new law was altogether impossible. Again, and lastly, says the Duke of WILLINGTON, my meaning was so like Mr. HUSKISSON's meaning, that there was no telling the difference between them. Then it is precisely the same thing to enact a permanent preference in favour of corn warehoused abroad, against that warehoused in England, and to enact a temporary preference of corn already warehoused in England over corn which must be imported from abroad before it can be warehoused in England! Any corporal in a marching regiment would muster on this occasion more logic than his Grace.

THE OBSERVER.—SUNDAY. JULY 1. 1827.

The House of Lords has disposed of the business for which it sat a week longer than the Commons, and the Lower House having also got through the whole of the business which Ministers intended to be passed this Session, Parliament adjourned on Friday till to morrow, when it will meet for the ceremony of the Prorogation. It is not supposed that his Majesty will attend in person, although we cannot but imagine that the munificient grants of public money must be highly gratifying to the Head of the Executive Government, whilst the opposition to the King's Ministers in the Lords, upon the question of the Corn Bill, can be more readily accounted for upon the ground of the personal interests of the Peers, than upon those of hostility to the Ministers. The business of the last week has not been unimportant. Ministers have gained their point with respect to the admission of the Bonded Corn into the market, and they have obtained the power of the Crown to strike the averages, as far as the Bonded Corn is concerned, in a manner the most favourable to the people. The Bonded Corn released in 1825, was 420,000 quarters; in 1826, 290,000 quarters; and it is imagined that about 700,000 quarters will now be thrown into the market, to relieve the starving poor and to encourage commerce. The Lords have effectually thrown out the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, having first printed it, in order that the Members may read it prior to next Session when it is understood that this great concession to liberal principles will be made, with some few modifications. In the Commons, the fifth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Education was brought up, and the document is invaluable, as showing the most extraordinary extent to which malversation has been carried in the Sister Kingdom. By the 12th Eliz., each diocese was bound to support, out of its revenue a free-school and this was further enforced by an Act of King William, and by the 46 Geo. 3 Notwithstanding these enactment, of the 22 dioceses in Ireland, only 13 maintained free-schools; and the Clergy of the remainder, instead of supporting, of such establishments appropriated the funds to their own use. An Act of the 53d of the last reign, instead of making the Clergy disgorge their misapplied trust-money, directed that the school should be supported by assessments on the country. One most material act of the Commons in the last week, was the dismissal of Lord Charles Somerset from his Government of the Cape. His Lordship has been dismissed, not by any act of the House, but in deference to public opinion both within and without the walls of Parliament. This is a most important measure, both as a check to misgovernment in other Colonies, and as the country will narrowly watch Ministers in their appointment of a successor to the delinquent. It was known that the salary of the Governor to the Cape was made most unreasonably high, at the nomination of Lord Charles Somerset to the office. We shall now see what reduction Mr. Canning will make in fixing the salary of the successor.

THE EXAMINER,—JULY 1, 1827.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

If the late political changes should be attend with no other advantage, they have yet effected a great good in the discovery they have brought about of the true character of the House of Lords. To thinking men indeed, the character of this assembly could be no secret at any time; it was argued *ex necessitate* from its composition; wherever power is lodged without responsibility, the power is given for the benefit of those who hold it; but the world is not filled with thinking men; the majority take their opinions without examination from current authorities, and unfortunately from Blackstone's more frequently than from Bentham's. To persons of this stamp, the late pranks of the House of Lords have proved extremely instructive; they have made the most careless and thoughtless inquiry into the utility of one of the three estates, and it is one of those inquiries which once instituted can only be attended with one conclusion. The difficulty is to set the intellects of men at work on those subjects, not to direct them to the right end when once they are employed. The strongholds of delusion are half reduced when we have broken ground against them. Thousands would for years be satisfied to hear, and believe becaue they hear, that the House of Lords is an all wise balance between the Crown and the Commons, a bulwark between the Prince and the People, and so forth, and would never trouble themselves to inquire what known principle could make this body a balance or a bulwark—what obligation compelled it to act in such a manner, what impulse from within or without caused it to tend to the alleged effect? But when the balance shews that it decides according to weights of interest neither in the scale of the people nor the King, that it has a little private standard of its own, by which it trims its beam, the most incurious become anxious to scrutinize its machinery, and to pry into the vicious principle of its construction. This search once commenced, the result is inevitable.

A child treats its doll as a living creature, dandles and fondles it, gives it the air dresses and undresses, and puts it to bed. Some unlucky day it espies a little of the bran oozing out of its valued form; curiority it set at work—how is it made, is the question—research begins—the opening in the seam of the puppet is increased, the stuffing pours out, and the plump and specious form of the idol is reduced to a trumpery piece of sewn leather, turned inside out, and cast with contempt away. Our grand State Puppet has been provoking this process of investigation; it has been letting its bran out, and the minds even of the little children of society have been set to work to see whether there is any thing better in it. The stuffing of self-interest has escaped in a most unequivocal form, and the idea occurs to the simplest understanding, that by that substance only it is shaped. It is then seen that this boasted body, the Hereditary Legislators, is entirely insulated in power, and free even from the shadow of responsibility. The Commons are in some slight degree responsible to the people; and the name, the mere name, the *name* still, of responsibility, hangs over the servants of the Executive, the King's Ministers; but the Lords are untroubled with responsibility in substance, shadow, or name. They have power on the most golden terms, power without the necessity of qualification

for [illegible] responsibility for the abuse of it. Such a [illegible]ding alone as it does, answerable to [illegible]rter for its conduct, not only unrestrained [illegible] any substantial check, but not even reminded of its possible fallibility by any nominal one, must, according to the nature of things, prefer its own interests when occasions arise, with an audacity and contemptuous disregard to the sentiment of society, which can be hazarded in no other branch of the state. Its members are independent of the people, and independent of the King, who can make but not unmake them; and consequently they can at pleasure set both the people and the King at defiance. Nor can this surprise us: if we confer power without responsibility, we cannot be astonished to see it exercised without justice. Despots, little and great, many and few, will of course consult their own pleasure, and sometimes that pleasure happens to be good, sometimes bad: the good and the bad are matter of chance, of lottery, from which hap-hazard work a wisely-constituted government rescues society. When their individual interests are not concerned, it is the nature of men to be just; but our House of Lords, our Peers, are deeply interested in the perpetuity of most of the abuses which the people are interested in abating. Many men there are undoubtedly among them, who acting on higher motives than those which spring from the purse, pursue the good of their fellow-creatures as their sole object, and earn in the respect and love of mankind their meet reward: these, however, are those superior natures—the moral like the personal beauties—whose number in every class we know from experience to be extremely small. We may calculate on their preponderance. In such an assembly as the House of Lords their virtue does much honour to humanity, but serves in no degree as a corrective to the principal of that Chamber's organization, incurably vicious. We say incurably vicious, for begining with the absurdity of assuming a certain number of men qualified by birth to discharge duties requiring somewhat more intellect and as much study and practice as chemistry or mechanics,—begining, we repeat, with this absurdity, there is none at which we can stop. If we allow the accident of birth to give the qualification, death alone can consistently take it away. When we look at the individuals, they do not in any degree shake our faith in the abstract reasoning touching the constitution of this Assembly. The Duke of Wellington, who shines in Corn Amendments, is not an hereditary legislator indeed, he was *created*, not by God, but by the King, a legislator; and why?—because he was skilled in legislation? No, because he was skilled in something else—fighting. Why, pursuing the same principle, may not a man be raised to a place in the College of Surgeons, because he has distinguished himself as a painter or a poet? There is this difference, indeed, that we should be under no necessity of employing the Royally-made Surgeon, while the Royally-made legislator will legislate for us, whether we like it or not. In respect of his late *escapade*, almost every body acquits the Duke of Wellington of any unfair play, and the whole mass of error and absurdity and mischief is laid to the account of his Grace's head, which would seem of a bomb-proof structure—a sort of block-house—admirable, no doubt, for resisting shot and shell on the field of battle, but rather too impenetrable for the purposes of reason in the Senate. And this individual is a legislator, and privileged to beget a line of legislators of a capacity in all probability more doubtful than his own! So much for wisdom. Then in the Duke of St Albans, who has married Mrs. Coutts for *love*, we have the living evidence of what disdain of vile, sordid, pecuniary interest, may be expected in men of this noble class! Without meaning any thing unkind to the Duke of St. Albans, we must say that we wish, from the bottom of our hearts, that Lord Grey had married Mrs. Coutts, instead of wedding himself to the Corn Amendment. Perhaps it would have been the same thing to his Lordship, and certainly better for the country. We would, in truth, much rather find the whole House in rich, crummy widows, than let them meddle with our bread. The wisest thing the Commons could do, would be to send up to the Lords, with the next year's Corn Bill, a vote of rich widows to the holders of mortgaged or impoverished estates. We did intend to have noticed some nonsense which that bilious nobleman, Lord Grey, talked about his order, and their privileges, which he says they hold more for the benefit of the community than their own, under what obligation does not appear; but we have outrun our limits, and perhaps, after all the twadding common-place is not worth observation. It has about as much pretension to reason as the to-lol-de-rol-lol of an old song, often repeated, but not not more sensible for that.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, JUNE 19.
[Before the Right Hon. Lord STOWELL.]

CAPTURE OF JAVA.

This was a case of prize-money, which was fully argued in a former Term.

The COURT now proceeded to deliver its judgment. The question arose out of a difference as to the manner in which the booty was distributed that had been captured by the naval and military forces engaged in the conquest of the Isle of Java, under Admiral Stopford and General Achmuty. The property, it appeared, was properly collected and realised, and the proceeds transmitted to England. Two distributions were made according to a rule which had been acted upon for many years, and which was to the effect, that the agents of the two services should receive in proportion to the relative numbers employed in the expedition. In the present case the military force engaged was the greatest, and the army agent received the largest proportion of the prize-mony. When the third distribution came to be made, however, the commercial house in possession of the property divided it by a new rule under the sanction of Lord Ellenborough's opinion, which was, that whatever may be the diversity of numbers of each service engaged in the enterprise, the booty should be equally distributed. That opinion was acted upon by this Court in a question arising upon the booty captured at Tarragona; but the Court expressly observed, when laying down the rule in that case, that it desired to be understood as protecting itself against ripping up former distributions, which had taken place under the old rule. Notwithstanding that declaration, however, Mr. England, the agent of the naval forces engaged in the expedition, now called upon the Court to say, whether justice would be done to the navy, if he did not receive a proportion equivalent to that received by the other party in the two first destributions? The Court considered itself bound to adhere to the caution previously expressed, and not to rip up former distributions. The two distributions made under the old rule must be considered former distributions. They were made long antecedent to the new rule, and when made were universallaly approved of and acquiesced in by the parties interested. A long time had elapsed, and many questions were generated between the two first distributions and the last. The two first distributions were properly made, and though a new rule had been laid down upon more mature consideration, that was an after-thought, and could not affect former transactions. The Court, under all the circumstances did not think it imperative to disturb the former distributions, and therefore dismissed the application made by the Agent for the Navy; but dismissed the case without costs, as it was a very proper question for the opinion of the Court.

The Morning Chronicle, June 20.

Mr. Hume, on Thursday night, asked, as the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army still continued vacant, who was considered responsible for the promotions &c. that might take place in the Army?—Lord Palmerston replied, that he considered himself to be the responsible servant of the Crown on such matters.

It is said that Lord Limerick is to be a Marquis, with remainder to his fourth son; and that Sir Jonah Barrington is to be an Irish Peer, on condition that he gives up his judicial office in the Admiralty Court in Ireland, which will be conferred on Mr. Doherty, as compensation for his recent disappointment as to the Solicitor-Generalship of Ireland. *Dublin Evening Mail.*

Miscellanea.

We have read, with some satisfaction, a pamphlet just published, entitled, A Letter to a Member of the New Opposition; by a Graduate of the University of Oxford." The writer, in a brief but spirited review of the leading circumstances connected with the recent Ministerial changes, examines the senseless accusations brought against Mr. Canning by certain of his opponents, and particularly by Earl Grey. In the following passage, he satisfactorily refutes the splenetic sophisms of the Noble Earl, by which he endeavoured to fix upon Mr. Canning a seeming inconsistency between his diplomatic correspondence and his senatorial declaration, respecting the recognition of South American independence:—

"Lord Grey next refers to Mr. Canning's policy and speeches, with regard to South America and Old Spain; and here it is that his Lordship seems, in my judgment, to have misapprehended the late Foreign Secretary. His Lord, ship makes particular reference to those splendid political documents, the State Paper of Mr. Canning, dated 25th March, 1825, on the subject of the British recognition of the independence of the South American States, addressed to the Chevalier de Los Rios, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Catholic Majesty; and the late glorious speech, on granting aid to Portugal.

Now, the Noble Earl seems to get into a labyrinth of mistake, by interpreting too literally the following eloquent and somewhat metaphorical passage in the speech on Portugal:—"I admit that it was an aggression made by France upon Spain; but were we on that *account* to blockade Cadiz? No; I thought differently; I looked another way, and struck a blow in another hemisphere. *I hastened to call the New World into existence*, to balance the loss of the Old." It is quite evident that all the Right Hon. Gentleman meant, by this declaration, was, that he took into his political thought at once the separation of the South American Colonies from Spain, and the idea of reconciling himself and his country to the non-opposition to the French aggression in 1823, by the regular and legitimate advantages accruing from a prompt recognition of the independence of the revolted States. He did not mean to assert, that he had *made* those States independent, or had *contributed* to their separation from the Mother Country; but merely, that, when rendered independent and separate by *their own exertions* he stood forward to acknowledge and recognise such independence and separation.

Where, then, is the Right Hon. Gentleman's duplicity? If in 1825, he stated, in his despatch to the Chevalier de Los Rois that "the separation of the South American Colonies from Spain was neither our work nor our wish; and that events, in which the British Government had no participation, had decided the separation,"—did he contradict himself, in his speech of Portugal, when he said that, instead of blockading Cadiz at the time referred to, he had "looked another way, and called the New World into existence?" Ministers must indeed be cautious, in using figures of rhetoric, if they are to be thus interpreted and by such a man as Earl Grey. Is it not clear that the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he said that "he looked another way, and called the New World into existence," simply intimated that he had taken that advantage of a grand political circumstance, which, as Foreign Minister, he was bound to take? The separation of the Indies from Spain might be neither "the work nor the wish" of Great Britain; and yet it might be highly beneficial, and not dishonourable, to Great Britain to take advantage of that separation when effected; and it was sure the duty of our Minister to secure to his own country all the political and commercial advantages resulting from it.

The sum is this:—Mr. Canning, in 1825, stated truly in reply to a remonstrance from the Spanish Minister, that the separation of the South American Colonies from Spain, was neither the work nor the wish of Great Britain. In December 1826, he told the House of Commons and the country, that no blame was to be attached to him for not blockading Cadiz—that he had never lost sight of his country's advantage—but that—(and how came this statement he said to impugn his veracity towards Chevalier de Los Rois?)—he had looked to the New World, *which was already independent*, and by a timely *recognition* of its independence, had called it into political existence amongst our foreign relations.

So much for the Charge of idle boasting and duplicity."

New Times.

Captain Marryat, R. N. has desposited in the house of the Royal Asiatic Society his unique collection of Burmese curiosities, and they are highly deserving of examination. Among them are a shrine and figure of Guatama, and a figure of Alumpra, the founder of the present Burmese dynasty, in metal, gilt, and studded with jewels. A gold Wonghee-chain of the second order, and a large sapphire ring, with a carved tusk of the sacred white elephant, are also in the collection.

Charles Buonaparte, son of Lucien Buonaparte, who resided some years ago in this country, has been several evenings in the House of Peers, to hear the debates, and was with becoming courtesy occupied with a seat near the throne. He speaks the English language correctly, and with fluency, and seemed to pay great attention to the discussions. He is extremely like his late uncle, Napoleon, in countenance and figure.

Experience has taught us that the nature o our food is not a matter of indifference to the respiratory organs. Diseased lungs are exasperated by a certain diet, and pacified by one of an opposite kind. The celebrated diver, Mr. Spalding observed, that whenever he used a diet of animal food, or drank spirituous liquors, he consumed in a much shorter period the oxygen of the atmospheric air in his diving-bell; and he therefore, on such occasions, confined himself to vegetable diet. He also found the same effect to arise from the use of fermented liquors, and he accordingly restricted himself to the potation of simple water. The truth of these results is confirmed by the habits of Indian pearl divers, who always abstain from every alimentary stimulus previous to their descent into the ocean. —*Dr. Paris on Diet.*

Prince Esterhazy is said to mix more with the "great family of man," than any other person of his rank in the kingdom. His Excellency has been seen in the morning chatting with the King; in the afternoon walking alone in Wardour-street; before dark, driving a plain cabriolet down Holborn; and at night, carelessly seated in his box at the French theatre in Tottenham street.—(*Evening Paper.*

LONGEVITY.—Died at Falmouth (Jamaica), on the 7th of April, Rebecca Fury, a black woman, at the extreme age of 140 years, which has been correctly traced from the deeds of her owners. The descendants of her *youngest* daughter consist of 10 grand-children, 34 great grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child—45 in number; 25 of whom are still alive. Rebecca retained her reason entire to the last.—(*St. Jago Gazette.*)

DEATH OF LORD DE TABLEY.—We announce, with no common feelings of regret, the death of this most munificent patron of our native arts and artists, which took place at Tabley House, Cheshire, on Monday last, the 18th of June. His Lordship had suffered a long illness, and for six months little hope has been entertained of his recovery. His last hours were tranquil, and without much of that pain to which he had been so severely a martyr. His Lordship is succeeded in this and estate by his eldest son George now about 17 years of age.

LAW ROBBERY.

In the course of an argument in a case on the special paper, which occupied the Court the whole of Friday morning, Lord Chief Justice BEST again adverted to the practice of carrying on the pleadings to such an unnecessary length. In this instance they were swelled to the enormous size of 20 folio pages, "which," said the Chief Justice, "I would be bound to compress into *a space the size of my hand.* I wish it to be known that it is not the fault of the Judges that this practice is not put a stop to. It is a practice that materially affects the interest of the public, and they will have themselves to blame if they do not take some steps to put a stop to it."

Miss Turner, the wealthy Cheshire heiress, whose sham marriage with E. G. Wakefield has very properly been dissolved by the legislature, rumour says, will shortly give her hand to the representative of a most ancient family in that county, and with it the probable reversion of a fortune of at least 600,000*l.* The estates of the "high contracting parties" join each other.—(*Berkshire Chronicle.*)—[The gentleman here referred to is, we believe, Mr. Legh, whose travels to discover the source of the Nile are no doubt familiar to many of our readers. He is the possessor of a very large estate in the neighbourhood of Warrington.]

Bell's Weekly Messenger June 25.

The return of the Quarter's Revenue up to Saturday last, we are happy to hear, wore a favourable appearance, exhibiting an increase of about 100,000*l.* on the corresponding period of 1826.—(*Times.*)

When the *Kent* Indiaman was on fire in the Bay of Biscay, Colonel Macgregor, of the 21st regiment, hastily wrote a memorandum of the circumstance, and threw it overboard in a well-corked bottle (previously to the fortunate rescue by the *Cambria* brig), addressed to his father in Scotland. This officer now belongs to the 93d regiment, stationed at Barbadoes, and while on a visit to a gentleman's estate on the windward side of that island, in October last, the identical bottle, with the paper in it, was washed ashore there, having, in 19 months, crossed the Atlantic in a S. W. direction.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The Times.

In 1825, M. Lesquin, a French navigator, fell in with the Crozet Islands, which not having been seen since 1772, when they were discovered, and not being found under the parallel assigned to them, were marked in some charts as doubtful. M. Lasquin, having had the misfortune to be wrecked on these islands, remained 18 months on them with his crew. During the whole of this time, their only food was the flesh and eggs of the amphibious animals which frequented those desolate coasts. The unfortunate crew made clothes for themselves of the skins of sea-wolves. It is impossible to describe what they suffered in so destitute a state, in a country which is covered with snow during ten months of the year, and in which there is not the slightest vegetation. M. Lesguin and his crew were at last delivered from their solitude by an English whaler, which conveyed them to the Cape of Good Hope.—*French Paper.*

The Times June 20.

A fact which was mentioned yesterday on 'Change, by a gentleman recently returned from Brazil, ought to be generally diffused for the consideration of those who watch ever the interests of the British Navy, and feel duly anxious about the preservation of its ascendancy. Our informant left, at Rio Janeiro, the Boston, an American sloop of war, the crew of which consisted of 300 men. Having frequently heard it affirmed that American vessels were manned to a great extent by English sailors, he had the curiosity to ascertain, by personal inquiry, the composition of the Boston's crew, and found that, with the exception of 12 men, the whole were British subjects! The officers were all American. This may tend to explain the difficulty which is experienced at our ports in procuring sailors when any sudden demand for them arises.—*Times.*

The Morning Chronicle June 28.

LANDING IN INDIA.—Nothing can be more ludicrous than a young Englishman's first landing in Calcutta. The shore is thronged with the swarthy natives, eagerly awaiting his arrival. Innumerable palanquins are brought down to the boat, and the bearers, like the Paddington stage-coachmen, are all violently struggling to procure a passenger. The bewildered stranger is puzzled which to choose; and when he has made up his mind, he finds it no easy matter to jostle through the countless rival conveyances which completely surround him. He is also sure to make some laughable mistake in entering the palanquin. It requires a certain tact to steady the vehicle as you throw yourself into it, or it is apt to turn over, like a sailor's swinging cot. Another ridiculous error which a stranger is liable to is, his endeavour to seat himself on the little drawer inside, supposing it to be intended for that purpose: but he soon finds after having doubled himself up, like people passing on a coach-top under a low gateway, that it would be utterly impossible to remain long in that position, unless the human back were as pliable as a piece of whalebone. After all, perhaps, the bearers are compelled to rest the palanquin on the ground, and the abashed stranger, creeping hastily in, is glad to escape from the ill-suppressed smiles of the surrounding multitude.—From an unpublished journal.

Sup. to The Times June 25.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH 1827.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Meldrum, Pay Master.
Lieut. H. B. Turner, Engineers.
Lieut. J. M. B. Turner, do.
Capt. Henry Adams, 5th Regt. and Revenue Surveyor at Satarah.
Lieut. W. B. Goodfellow, Engineers.
Lieut. C. H. Wells. Infantry.
Captain Foster Tyons, 20th Regt.
Cadet Alex. Tweedale, Cavalry.
Cadet Sidney Wyatt, Infy.
Major J. Sheriff, 2d Regt.
Asst. Surg. J. A. Maxwell.
Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 2d Extra Bn.
Lieut Al. Livingston, Infy.
Ensign A Thomas, Infy.
Capt. Jameson, Cavalry.
Lt. Col. Brown, Bbay. Army.
Capt. Chs. Cathcart, 10th Regt.
Ast. Surg. Alex. Gregor.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign A. W. I Loger, 21st Regt.
Capt. John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Brigade Major P. D. Ottey, Poonah, Station.
Ast. Surg. C. Downey.
Lt. W. Thatcher 6th Regt.
Cornet Geo. O. Reeves,
Capt. L. J. Frederick, Engineers,
Surgn. Jas. Orton.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 21st. Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Com. from China, 3d Sept. Singapore 12th Oct. Malaca 16th Oct.

22d Ship Recovery (Free Trader,) H. C. Chapman, Com. from London 29th June, Cape Good Hope 19th Sept.

23d Ketch Nelson, Joseph Frances Manuel Morris Com. from Point de Galle 29th Ultimo.

24th Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Surat.

25th Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Com. from China 21st July.

26th Ship Carron, Thos. McCarty, Com. from China, via Macao 22d May

Do. Ship Good Success, Wm. Poynton, Com. from China 5th Sept

27th Ship Hannah, C. W. Martin, Com. from China 10th Sept, Singapore 20th Oct., Quilon 20th Nov.

Do Ship Milford, Thos. J. Jackson, Com. from Bengal 31st Oct

Passengers per Recovery.—Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs Wells, Mrs. Clendon, Miss Parrot, Miss Sullivan, Miss S. Sullivan, Miss Watson, Miss Clendon, Miss Bonce, Capt Tyons Capt. Wells, Lieut. Clendon, Mr Tweedal, Mr Wyatt, Mr. McGregor.

Per Bombay Castle.—Lieut. Col. Brown.

Per Carron.—Mr Jno. Ritchie.

Per Milford.—Hon'ble F. Cavendish, Lieut. Queen's Royals, The Revd D O and Mrs. O. Allen, Mrs. Cavendish, C. F. Robertson, Esq, Lieut. McDermott, A Gregor, Esq. Asst. Surg. 12 men of H. M. 20th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—20th Brig William G. F. Andree Com. to Damaun.

25th Ship LaConstance, A. Renaud, Com. to Goa, Cochin and Mauritius.

Do. Ship Sir William Wallace, (Free Trader,) John Brown, Com. to London.

Passengers by La Constance.—Mr. Mennese, Mr Daniel Rodd, for Cochin.

By Sir Wm Wallace.—Col. Drummond, Dr J. McMorris, C. Downey, Mr. Anderson.

SHIP'S LOADING.

English.—Malvina, for London.
Katherine Stewart Forbes, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Drongon, for Penang

Dutch.—Johanna Maria Wilhelmina, for Java.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. — 1. Arab Ship Muckbar, Syud Abdool Cauder, from Judda 7th August and Mocha 28th do.

November 3 Ship Samdany, Nacoda, from Mocha 16th August

November 4. H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Charles Shea, from London 24th June—French Ship Balqueree Statenberg, Galliet, from Bordeaux, (date not mentioned)— rench Ship L'Asie, Dacros, from Bordeaux, and Madras 7th October—English Brig Hebe, R Haviside, from Penang 24th September—Arab ship Caader Bux, Nacoda, from Judda 13th September, and Malabar Coast.

November 5. Arab Ship Futtah Salam, Sheik Mahomed, from Bombay 22d September.

Nov 7. The Admiralty Yacht Herald Astley Esq. Commander from London 7th July and Madras 20th Oct.

The Samdany, La Laure (F.) and Futtah Salam, off Calcutta on the 7th instant.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville :—Mrs. Sophia Mainwaring; Miss Sarah Colles; Miss Harriet Siddons; Miss Sarrah Siddons; Miss Ann Wilson; Miss Hellen Hopper; Major R. W. Baldock; Capt. W. B Rees; Lieut. J. R. Burrell; Lieut. A. Frazer; Mr. John Franks; Dr Thomas Inglis; Messrs. H L. Messurier, P. Dick, C. Brown, L. Ross, C Hack, and D. H. Brodie, Cadets; Mr. H. Curling, H. C. Pilot Sercice; 198 H. C. Recruits, 10 Women, and 5 Children.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.— 1. Ship John Dum, John Hicks, for Mauritius.

Nov. 7. The English Ship Speke, Captain Robert Harrison, for Rangoon.

The English Brig Caroline, Captain John Smith, for New South Wales

Vessels expected to sail shortly :—Ship Louisa, J. Mackey for China—Ship John Adam, D. Stirling, for Persian Gulph—Ship Earl Kellie, William Smith, for Bombay—Ship Speke, Robert Harrison, for Rangoon.

The undermentioned Vessels gone to Sea; viz.

November 1. Suzane, (French.)

November 3. Sir A. Campbell and William Wilson.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
NOVEMBER 4, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR :—H. C. Ships Minerva, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Marquis of Wellington—L'Asie (French,) and Samdany passed up—Balqueree Statenberg and Hebe, inward-bound, remain.

KEDGEREE :—H. C. Ship Thomas Greenville—Jessie passed down.

SAUGUR—Simpson, outward-bound, remains.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. — 9. Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, from London 24th June and Madeira 18th July.

— 11th, — Brig Active, R. Smith, from Calcutta 11th September and Rangoon 25th October.

— 13th, — Ship Gunjuva, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 4th November.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. — 8. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, G. Mason, for Calcutta.

— Do. — Ship Elphinstone, J. A. Atkinson, from Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Security, Captain A. Ross.
Ship Gunjava, Captain James Taylor.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Sylva.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Calicut, on the 11th November 1827, by the Reverend Euzebio, M. Nazareth, the Vicar of the Parish Mr. John Freck, to Miss Umbelina Rita Rodrigues, the Eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Rodrigues Head, writer in the Principal Collectors Office, in the Province of Malabar.

At Calicut, on the 18th November, Mr. Joaquim Francisco D'Rozario, Eldest son of Mr. Mathias D'Rozario, to Miss Delfina Izabella Rodrigues, Second daughter of the abovementioned gentleman.

At Kavel, on the 19th instant, by the Revd. T. de Abreu, Vicar of the Church of N. S. D'Saude, Mr. Feleciano Fernandes, Second son of Mr. Joseph Mathias Fernandes, writer in the Pay Office of Cannanore, to Mrs. Rita Tereza Rangel, niece to the late Doctor Pascoal F. Pereira.

On Tuesday the 20th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. Thos. Carr, Chaplain, Ensign Wm. Edwards, 5th Regiment N. I. to Miss Caroline Roome. Eldest Daughter of Major. Fredk. Roome.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Major Snodgrass. Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Ahmedabad, on the 17th Inst. the Lady of John Vibart Esq. H. C. C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Sea on the 10th May last, Henry Michie Esq. Asst. Surgeon Bombay Establishment.

At Surat, on the 17th instant, Capt. Henry Newton, Provincial Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army.

On the morning of the 22d Inst. aged 30 years after a severe and sudden illness, borne with Christian fortitude and pious resignation Maria Francisca, the wife of Mr. Stephen John Cross, leaving a disconsolate husband and six children to deplore her irreparable loss She was a kind and indulgent mother, an affectionate wife, and a sincere friend.

At Sea, on board the Royal George in his passage to England Lieutenant John Storey Webb of the Regiment of Artillery, the demise, of this young and promising officer will be long felt by his Brother officers and Friends who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 29th October, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Presidency Junior Chaplain Mr. Thomas Swaine, Register in the General Department, to Miss Lydia Jane Smith.

At Calcutta, on the 8th November, at the Cathedral by the Reverend Walter Hovenden, William Thacker, Esq to Miss Martha Anne Smith,

BIRTHS.—At Chinsurah. on the 29th September, Mrs. H. P. Bloud, of a Son and Heir.

At Meerut, on the 11th October, the Lady of Lieutenant C. Blair, 10th Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 14th October, the Lady of Capt Bruce, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Gya, on Tuesday, the 23d October, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 25th October Mrs Peron, of a Daughter.

At Hanskhalee Factory, District of Kishnaghur, on the 31st October, Mrs. J. Bluett, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a Son.

At Tumlook, on the 1st November, the Lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D., of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 1st November, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq, of a Daughter,

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, Junior, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, the Lady of Major William Worsley Davis, of the 18th Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 3d November, the Lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Comillah, on the 8th October, of a bilious fever, Mr, Thomas Crichton, much regreeted,

At Chandernagore, on the 26th October, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Maria Felice Millett, Wife of Mr. A. Millet, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. Jane Munyard, relict of the late Mr. Daniel John Munyard, aged 35 years.

At Calcutta on the 2d November, Mr. James Ellison, Indigo Planter, aged 48 years.

At No. 5, Rampart Barracks, Fort William on the 1st November, Mr. Henry Balles, Quarter Master of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, aged 42 years.

At Berhampore, on the 6th November, Captain Charles Corner Smith, of the 6th Extra Regt Native Infantry, aged 41 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	OCTOBER, 31, 1827.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.	25 0 } Discount
0 3	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 8 }
Prem. 2	New ditto ditto	0 2 }
5200 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0 Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11½.
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 86.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
6,200		5,000

A contemporary Paper is ever ready to republish any scurrility directed against Mr. Buckingham: but it is equally constant in withholding the replies which appear to such abuse in the Journals, whence he quotes it. Our readers will find under the Bombay Head, an editorial article, on the subject of the remark in the Herald, in reference to Mr, Erskine's pamphlet, equally temperate, sensible and impartial. We republish it not merely, in justice to Mr. Buckingham, who was so infamously abused in a Bombay and a Calcutta Paper on that subject, but in justice also to the Bombay Government, respecting which a fact is stated, that highly redounds to its credit, and confirms the belief we entertained that it could not have been guilty of the partiality, which was to be implied from the statement published here of the nature of its interference in the case under notice. From that statement it appeared that after a letter had been published, giving Mr. Buckingham the lie in plain terms (*a manly* and *gentlemanlike* proceeding) the Bombay Government interfered to prevent further discussion of the subject. So far from this being the case, the government highly to its honor and in perfect consistency with the known character of the enlightened Governor, intimated, that the freest liberty should be given to the publication of replies to the letters of *Vindex* : this is precisely what we believed to have been the case.

The editorial article to which we have referred is followed by a letter with a tabular statement subjoined to which the writer appeals in support of the opinions he advances of Mr. Erskine's conduct. We earnestly entreat the attention of our readers to this letter and statement. Into the question of Mr. Erskine's guilt or innocence we shall not enter; all we shall say is, that at least the evidence to which we allude, does most completely justify the inference, that the Editor of the *Herald's* silence on Mr. Erskine's case has been caused rather by a desire to screen him, than an unwillingness to defend him. Against such evidence, how was he to defend him unless the accused furnished him with the means. Has he done so? No one has affirmed that he has. The charges then of ingratitude, &c. only show the eagerness of those who advance them to revile without cause and condemn without proof.

Bengal Hurkaru November 8.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d October, 1827.
No. 179 GENERAL ORDERS.

In order to guard against inconvenience which is likely to arise from delay in bringing to an Adjustment the Account of deceased Soldiers belonging to the Depôt at Chinsurah, it is hereby directed, that the Pay Master of the Depôt shall remit to the Regiments in the Bengal Presidency, the Balance of every Man who may die at that Station within One Month at least after the date of such casualty, and within Two Months to the Sister Presidencies. The Commandant is particularly enjoined to see that this Order is attended to.

Major General Sir A. Campbell's Order of the 17th September, directing Ensign and Adjutant Graham, of His Majesty's 14th Foot doing duty with His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to act as Adjutant to the latter Corps from the 20th July last, until an opportunity for his embarkation for Calcutta should offer, is confirmed.

Regimental Orders by Major Hilton, Commanding 45th Regiment, under date the 2d Instant, appointing Lieutenant Eman to act as Adjutant to that Corps, vice Graham proceeding to join the 14th Regiment, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by their Excellency Lieutenant Generals Sir G. Walker and Sir T. Bradford, to Lieutenant Armstrong, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, and to Ensign Stuart, of the 6th Foot, to proceed to England, respectively, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account each for Two Years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Thomas 13th Light Infantry, in general Orders of the 13th Instant, is to commence from the 27th instead of the 17th October, as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

3d Buffs—Lieutenant Carr, for Three Months, from the 24th Instant, to proceed to the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

41st Regiment—Ensign Gray, One Year, from date of embarkation, for the purpsoe of retiring on Half-Pay.

45th Regiment—Brevet Captain Clarke, in extension from the 20th October to the 16th December, on private affairs.

45th Regiment—Brevet Captain Sidley, for One Month in extension, from the 22d October, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

59th Regiment—Captain Fuller, from 17th October to 16th November, to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD.
Adjt. Genl of H. M. Army in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 23d October 1827.
No. 180. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has had under his consideration an application from Captain Moore, His Majesty's 45th Foot, for a Commission of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies, giving him Two Years anterior Rank to the date of his Regimental Commission of Captain, on the grounds that he had served Seventeen Years as a Subaltern: His Excellency considers that this application is strictly in accordance with the principle on which the Regulation for conferring upon all Officers in the East Indies, the rank of Captain, after Fifteen Years' Service was established; and that as the Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service count their rank from the date of their promotion by Brevet, and not by the Regimental Commission, the granting Brevet Local Commissions to Officers similarly situated to Captain Moore, is only placing the Two Services on an equal footing in this respect. His Excellency has been pleased to accede to Captain Moore's request.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

14th Foot.

Lieutenant J. Du Vernett, from the 45th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Naylor who exchanges, 20th October, 1825,

45th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Naylor, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Du Vernett who exchanges, 20th October, 1827.

The Commander in Chief approves of Lieutenant G. H. Clarke, 45th Foot, acting as Quarter Master of the Regiment, until further Orders, to take effect from the date of his having been nominated to act by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to grant a Commission of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, to the following Officer, who had completed Fifteen Years Service and upwards, as a Subaltern, prior to his promotion Regimentally.

Captain Moore, 45th Foot, dated 31st December, 1822.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Gen. of H. M. Army in India.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 25th October, 1827.
No. 181. GENERAL ORDERS.

It appearing that some misapprehension exists in regard to the General Order; dated Horse Guards 24th May, 1827, granting the Rank of Captain on Half-pay to Lieutenants of the year 1811, and that it is supposed that an Officer by exchanging to the old Half-pay, virtually retires from the Army; His Excellency considers it necessary to state, that there is, by this Regulation, no impediment placed to Officers again returning to the Full-pay, from the old rate of Half-pay, further than now exists in exchanging from the new rate of Half-pay. In all cases, if an Officer exchanges to the Half-pay, receiving a difference, he must repay that difference before he can be replaced on Full-pay. The increased difference which has now been established is merely to give to the retiring Officer, the value of the difference between the Two Annuities, but he is in no manner placed on a different footing to any other Officer, who exchanges to Half-pay, receiving the difference.

Doctor Burke, Inspector of Hospitals, will remain at the Presidency, after the Commander in Chief's departure, until the Invalids of the Season will have been Embarked, when he will join Head-Quarters by Dawk.

All Returns, &c. for this Officer, as well as for the Quarter Master General, will be transmitted, as hitherto, to Calcutta, until directed otherwise, by these Officers respectively, when they move to join Head-Quarters.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

14th Regiment—Brevet Captain Finucane, One Year to England, from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

31st Regiment—Lieutenant Douglas, Two Years to England, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs,

59th Regiment—Brevet Captain Sweeny, Two Months from 2d November, to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Genl. H. M. Army in India

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th October 1827.
No. 182. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Moulmeen, on the Twenty-fourth day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, Lieutenant James McGregor, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges;

Charge.—Lieutenant James McGregor, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, placed in arrest this day, 20th of May 1827, by order of Major Hilton, on the following Charges, viz.

1st.—For having, on the Evening, of the 7th May 1827, at the House of Lieutenant E. W. Lascelles, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, persisted in interrogating Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Richard Rose, of the same Corps, (a Member of a General Court Martial then sitting) in a most improper manner, regarding what had occurred that morning in Court, on board the *Alexander* transport and continuing such unwarrantable conduct, though repeatedly requested by Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Richard Rose to desist.

2d.—For having, on the same Evening, and at the same place, grossly insulted Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Rose, by kicking, or attempting to kick him, and for having, at the same time, called Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Richard Rose a Blackguard.

3d.—For having, after the above stated gross insult, challenged Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Richard Rose, his Senior Officer and Member of a General Court Martial, to meet him, Lieutenant James McGregor, immediately—Such conduct being contrary to the Articles of War, subversive of good order and Military Discipline, and disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence against the Prisoner, with what he has urged in his Defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the whole and every part of the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do, under authority thereof, sentence him, the Prisoner, Lieutenant James McGregor, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to be Cashiered.

Recommendation—The Court have performed a most pauful part of its duty, but taking the whole of the circumstances of the Prisoner's case into consideration, as appears upon the face of the Proceedings, most humbly begs leave to recommend the Prisoner in the strongest man-

ner, as an object of lenity to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Sigued) COMBERMERE, *General, and Commander in Chief.*

Remarks by the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief in India.

The Charges upon which Mr. McGregor has been tried and convicted, are of a nature which precludes the Commander in Chief from mitigating the Penalty which has been justly awarded. His Excellency, however, cannot refrain from acknowledging, that this unfortunate officer was drawn into a commission of the very serious offence, by the in judicious and extraordinary proceeding of a Court Martial, then sitting for the Trial of another Officer, and that the Insinuations conveyed, as well as the irritating Language used, towards the Prisoner, were sufficient to excite to violence a mind more temperate and less perturbed than Mr. McGregor appears,, by the evidence, to possess. These circumstances, connected with the strong recommendation of the Court, and the fact of Mr. McGregor having a Wife and Family solely dependant for their bread on his Commission, will induce his His Excellency to solicit His Majesty to be graciously pleased to permit him to receive the value of a Lieutenancy of Infantry.

Lieutenant McGregor, will be struck off the strength of the Army, from the day on which this Order may be communicated to him by the Major of Brigade, King's Troops, who will notify the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, the Military Secretary, and the Officer Commanding the 45th Foot, and he will then be delivered over to the Town Major, to be provided with a passage to England.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Genl. H. M's Army in India
Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st November 1827.

No. 183. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

6th Foot.

Captain and Brevet Major James Thomson, to be Major without purchase, vice Scott 9th October, 1827.

Lieutenant James Gell, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Thomson promoted 9th October, 1827.

Ensign William Greene, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gell promoted 9th October, 1327.

John Clair Eustace, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Greene promoted 9th October, 1827.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointment on his Personal Staff:

Assistant Surgeon Murray, His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be Surgeon to His Excellency, from the 1st Instant.

Captain Greville, Brigade Major to the King's Troops, having reported his arrival, will resume the duties of his Office.

Captain Squire, 13th Light Infantry, upon delivering over charge to Captain Greville, will proceed to join his Corps for which purpose Three Months Leave of Absence is granted him.

The Leave of Absence granted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Everard, 15th Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 16th April last is extended to the period of his joining the Regiment at Dinapore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

4th Dragoons—Major Brown, to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

13th Dragoons—Captain Hake, from the 7th of May, 1827, to the 1st January, 1828, to enable him to join his Corps at Madras.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Kelly, to England for Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

20th Foot—Lieutenant Story, to England Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Primrose, to England for two Years, from the date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

31st Foot—Brevet Captain Campbell, for Five months from the 15th October, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Presidency.

31st—Foot—Brevet Captain Ronald, for Five Months, from the 15th October, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Presidency.

31st Foot—Captain Baldwin, to England for One Year, from date of Embarkation for the purpose of retiring on Half-pay.

45th Foot—Lieutenant Naylor, for One Month, from the 27th October, to enable him to join.

45th Foot—Captain Clarke, to England for One Year, from date Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) J. ELIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Army in India.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, November 14.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....⅞ *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *November.* 9, 1827.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

A. Mellor, Esq. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

FORTY-SECOND. GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Wednesday, the 7th November, 1827.

No. 1708 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 4908 a Prize of 8,000 Rupees.
No. 711 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 958 2609 2922 3341 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Saturday, the 10th November, 1827.

No. 3814 Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
No. 1409 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1075 1322 1967 3524 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Tuesday, the 13th November, 1827.

No. 2553 4061 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees. each.
No. 61 Prize of 500 Rupees.

Singapore.

We regret to mention the total loss of a very fine ship, the *Loretto*, which left this port on the 22nd of last month bound for London, She proceeded safely on her voyage till the 8th of this month when at 4 P. M. they were abreast of an Island described as lying off the East end of Carimata and which at 6 P. M. bore S. W. by W. ¼ W. with soundings of 10, 11 and 12 fathoms, and continuing their course, at half past nine the vessel grounded on a shoal, the Island above mentioned bearing from it N. W., Carimata W. S. W. and a group of Islands bearing from S. E. to S. E. ¼ E. the Latitude of the shoal being 1° 35 South, and the bottom of coral rocks with soft sand or mud. All endeavours to get the vessel off proved fruitless. For the first three days she made little or no water, but on the fourth she began rapidly to fill owing, as was supposed, to the starting of a plank. The pumps were of course set agoing, but with so little effect that she had soon thirteen feet water in the well. Her situation being now desperate all hands took to the boats, which were well provided with water, provisions, and arms and in about a quarter of an hour from quitting the ship they saw her taken possession of by five or six Pirate prahus which had been hovering around for two or three days before, like vultures watching for a dying prey. The boats made the best of their way for this port and arrived here on the 20th instant all well.

An outrage alleged to have been committed on a Mr. Whittle, an Englishman, has excited a cousiderable sensation among our countrymen in Java. Mr. Whittle, it appears, is owner and commander of a schooner called the *Helen*, but whether sailing under Dutch or English colours, does not clearly appear. Some five or six weeks ago, he cleared out at Batavia, bound for Anjir, and, as is usual, went on board the Guard ship, to shew his papers and get them countersigned. The officer however on board the Guard-ship thought proper to detain him, alleging that the passport given to Mr. S. an English gentleman, a passenger on board the *Helen* was irregular as it did not state the *object* of his visit to Anjir. The schooner was in censequence stopped, but on application to the Police magistrate next day, the passport was declared to be in perfect form. The Commodore, on being informed of what had passed, sent the officer in command of the Guard-ship a reprimand and an order to allow the schooner to sail. When however, the *Helen* again got under weigh several shot were fired at her, which Mr. Whittle supposed was on account of his colours not being hoisted and, as his peak was down, he sent a man aloft to tie them to the mast. The firing however was continued and the schooner brought to and the Guard-ship's boat, came along side; the Lieutenant in command of her immediately sprung on board, seized Mr. Whittle by the collar, dragged him to the waste and ordered him into the boat, at the same time directing four native soldiers he had in the boat to load their muskets and shoot him if he made the least resistance. On reaching the Guard-ship Mr. Whittle was dragged below and confined in a small cabin and at night a truss of dried grass was thrown in for him to sleep upon. After being several days confined in this manner, his vessel in the mean time being in the charge of a boatswain and some men from the Guard-ship, he was brought on shore to be examined by the Fiscal on the charge of not hoisting his colours on leaving the Port. It was found however that the Port regulations did not require that colours should be hoisted by vessels leaving the harbour. Upon this Mr. Whittle's accusers are stated to have shifted their ground and brought in various other charges all of which were utterly groundless, but Mr. Whittle and his vessel at the date of our Correspondent's letter still remained in custody and it was uncertain when they might be released. The writer remarks that this is a pretty specimen of the protection which the trade of Java receives from the Dutch navy, and adds something touching the backsiidings of Dutchified Englishmen" but, concludes our pious correspondent, "God forgive them, for they know not what they do!" What the epithet of "Dutchified" is meant to express we cannot precisely determine. but judging from the context, it cannot be intended to convey any thing in the way of compliment, as our correspondent proceeds to say that in his own private opinion. with some honourable exceptions, the Dutch are no doubt "the Mihtur* caste of Europe!" There is much severity in this and we only publish it to shew the odour in which the Dutch colonial Government stands with the British residents in Java.

We have given the circumstances of Mr. Whittle's case as they have been communicated to us, and if they are correctly stated, an outrage has been committed, the infamy of which will not be confined to the mere perpetrators of it but will attach to the Government itself; unless it grants the inquiry which is so loudly called for and visits the offenders with such a punishment as shall deter its officers in future from indulging in acts more worthy of the maritime savages of Tunis and Algiers, than of a people boasting to hold a distinguished place among the civilized nations of Europe. We mean no national reflection, for there are ruffianly spirits of all nations; but when they shew themselves by overt acts of violence and brutality, it becomes the office of Rulers to inquire and punish, and when they neglect this sacred duty, they place themselves in the same hateful relation to the community as if they had been accomplices in the crime. Our information states Mr. Whittle to be an Englishman, hut at present we say nothing on that score, for supposing him to have been a Dutch citizen sailing under the Dutch flag, we will not wrong the paternal feelings of the Government of Java by believing for a moment that *that* cirmstance will render it less willing to do him the justice which should be impartially rendered unto all. *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*, His Excellency the commssioner knows to be an old remark, and we hope his conduct on the present occasion may prove that he feels it to be a just one.—*Chron. Sept.* 13.

Thursday, Oct. 11:.—We regret to say that subsequent intelligence has proved the hope, expressed in our last, of peace in Java, to be entirely delusive. It would be needless to perplex ourselves or our readers with the various reports contained in letters from that quarter; it is enough to say that the negociations with Diepo Negoro have been broken off and that the war has commenced again with as much vigour as before.

Singapore Chronicle October 11.

* *Mihtur*—a Prince or a Sweeper, but always applied by European in a degrading sense,

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1827.

WE have this morning been kindly favoured with a sight of Greenock Papers to the 7th August, received by the Tamerlane, which sailed from that Port the next day, and hasten to lay before our readers a PRECIS of the latest intelligence.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone, Hibberts and Norfolk had arrived in England. The Upton Castle sailed for Bombay on the 30th July.

Various reports upon the subject are of course afloat, but the Ministry appear to be firm and their popularity increasing. The Duke of Buckingham has acceded to it, and so has the Earl of Hopetoun. The John Bull prophecies that there will be an *entire* Whig Ministry by Christmas.

Mr. Canning has been confined to his room by a severe attack of lumbago; but is recovering.

General the Earl of Donoughmore is confidently spoken of as the successor of the Marquis of Anglesea in the Ordnance Department, should that Nobleman assume the Vice Government of Ireland.

A Considerable reduction will soon take place in our standing Army.—Reduction is indeed the order of the day in every department.

There is a report that our Troops are about to be withdrawn from Portugal.

Accounts from every quarter in Engand announce the richest harvest. The Manufacturing districts are still flourishing.

Owing to recent large importations, the Cotton market is flat in Liverpool.

Commodore Owen has sailed for Fernando de Po, the Island on the West Coast of Africa where he is to establish a new British Settlement.

Several failures have taken place among the Stock Brokers of London—A Mr. Henty's is the most considerable.

The speedy emancipation of Greece is now certain. The three Great Powers, Russia, France, and England are at last pledged to recognize her independence, and Turkey has given a final and firm refusal to all mediation. She has called upon her dependencies for supplies to reduce Greece under complete subjection; but the Pacha of Egypt has peremptorily refused to co-operate longer in the bloody struggle. Thus has Egypt thrown off all Ottoman Allegiance. In the meanwhile the three great powers are actively arming fleets for the liberation of Greece. A Russian fleet was in the Sound, and hourly looked for on the English Shores, and an English Squadron it is expected will join it.

France has no less than fifty Vessels of War in the Mediterranean, twenty three of which form a squadron in the Levant, which will be ready for active operations in the middle of August.

Lord Cochrane is supposed to be off the Island of Samos, on the Coast of Asia Minor.

The French Squadron before Algiers have as yet effected nothing. The Algerines are prepared for the worst, and defy the French.

An Austrian Charge d' Affaires formally demanded of the Princess Regent, whether Don Miguel will be permitted to assume the reins of Government. She replied that it depended on the will of her Brother the Emperor of Brazil. Every thing in Portugal is quiet.

Catalonia is still keeping Ferdinand on the *qui vive*.

The army of Observation is neither withdrawn nor reduced.

The destructive contest so long, and so foolishly carried on between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean States ha at length positively terminated in peace.

The Congress of the Central states of South America met on the 12th May, when the President and vice President tendered their resignations; but neither was accepted.—The latter, Santander, accuses Bolivar of being in league with Paez in most ambitious views. A Spanish Expedition is fitting out to proceed to Cuba.

THOMAS RIGBY, PRINTER.